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COMMENTARY ON U.S. ARMS 'FREEZE' MOVEMENT

LD051926 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Station observer Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] In an editorial on 5 November THE NEW YORK TIMES made these two principal points concerning the freeze movement: The first is that the three to two vote for a nuclear freeze plus the election of 11 new representatives who support it sends a warning to the White House; the second point is what could be the movement's next goal? Our observer Igor Dmitriyev makes this comment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES suggests that the next goal of the freeze movement could be a call on the administration to unfreeze SALT. The administration acknowledges that though the treaty is not ratified America benefits from abiding by its essential terms as long as Moscow does. So what sense does it make then for the administration to continue to block its ratification?

Being an American phenomenon, the nuclear freeze movement needs no advice or prodding, for that matter, from outside. It is all the more so since almost every Soviet comment in support for the nuclear freeze is interpreted by the American mass media and administration officials as proof that the freeze is clearly in the Soviet interest and that therefore the freeze movement plays into Moscow's hands. This nation supports a nuclear freeze not because it would perpetuate its superiority as administration officials claim. The fact is that the SALT II treaty was a balanced compromise between security interests of both sides. It contained reciprocal concessions because it dealt with the strategic arsenals in their entirety. When the treaty was signed in 1979 both sides agreed to continue SALT talks and to discuss, among other things, medium-range or theater weapons in the framework of SALT III. In other words, it was like climbing down the arms race ladder rung by rung in the atmosphere of growing mutual trust: SALT I, then SALT II, then moving to SALT III. Such was this difficult and at times painful process until it was suddenly disrupted by the U.S. Administration.

The need to freeze nuclear arms at their present levels is dictated by other reasons. If the present levels are exceeded and new weapons systems are deployed, it will become virtually impossible to agree on a verifiable agreement. New, accurate and powerful weapons are likely to increase the danger of accidental war. Arms will get the better of efforts to control them.

There is already talk among United States military experts about such things as a preemptive strike, counterforce weapons, launch a warning and so on. Before all these hair-trigger doctrines and weapons become a suicidal reality there is an urgent need for a nuclear freeze as a first step toward reducing nuclear weapons. The SALT II treaty was signed not because the Carter administration had been coerced into signing it but because it was in the national interest of the United States. Even at present officials from the Reagan administration acknowledge that it benefits America; the same goes for the Soviet Union. And it became possible because the treaty was based on the principle of equality and like security which is a must for any Soviet-American treaty.

It is up to the American freeze movement to decide what it wants as the next goal. As THE NEW YORK TIMES put it in its Friday editorial, a national vote in favor of a nuclear freeze is a warning to the administration. But few American political writers believe that it will heed it.

FAILURE OF PERSHING II MISSILE TEST NOTED

LD051408 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 5 TASS -- Testing of a Pershing-2 ballistic missile on Thursday was unsuccessful. A few minutes before launching the missile at the White Sands Testing Grounds in New Mexico the automatic launching system failed.

A spokesman for the Department of the Army announced that more tests are scheduled to be held after one week.

This is the second unsuccessful test of a missile. One Pershing-2 missile exploded in the air several minutes after launching. The White House attaches much importance to the testing at White Sands. According to U.S. strategists, it is aimed at appeasing critics of the missile at Congress and demonstrating its reliability before the European allies.

According to the plans, imposed by Washington on its NATO partners, 108 Pershing-2 missiles are to be deployed in Europe by the end of the next year. Observers believe that further failures in their tests may not only thwart the schedule of their deployment but also jeopardise the very agreement between NATO countries on positioning in Europe a new generation of missiles.

GEN CHERVOV VIEWS GENEVA TALKS STAGNATION

AU051651 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Nov 82 p 7

[Unsigned report: "Gen Nikolay Chervov on the Causes of Stagnation in Geneva Talks; Washington's Spurious Game"]

[Text] "C. Weinberger and E. Rostow along with other representatives of the American Government are trying to create the impression among the West European and American public that a constructive, businesslike discussion is going on at the negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and that certain progress has been achieved. They are trying to do this regardless of the fact that the United States is, allegedly, submitting constructive proposals, whereas the USSR is, allegedly, blocking these proposals," declared Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, chief of administration of the USSR's General Staff of the Armed Forces, in an interview he gave to military commentator V. Morozov on the course of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

"In reality nothing like this is taking place in Geneva," the Soviet military expert stressed. "The American delegation has not retreated a single step from its original position (the so-called Reagan 'zero' option), and in reality it is rejecting the attempts to search for a mutually acceptable solution."

General Chervov then stated that the USSR and the United States differ in their appraisal of the state of negotiations, because the United States is interested neither in progress in the disarmament negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe, nor in progress in the negotiations on limiting strategic weapons. It is determined to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe at any price, and thus to present the Soviet Union with a fait accompli. Also at the negotiations on limiting strategic armaments, the American representatives are submitting proposals to the Soviet side that are intentionally unacceptable.

Why is the U.S. Government constantly stressing a "serious" approach to negotiations on the one hand, and on the other creating newer and newer obstacles in these negotiations?

In this connection General Chervov recalled the interesting statement made on 15 September 1982 by R. Burt, an assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "Had we not started negotiations with the Russians, it would not have been possible to make the allies agree to deploy missiles on their territories. The antiwar movement in Western Europe continues to grow and could endanger the NATO decision adopted in December 1979 on the deployment of medium-range missiles. Under these conditions it was imperative to create the impression among the allies that we are seriously striving for progress in the matter of limiting nuclear armament." E. Rostow, too, recently said approximately the same thing when talking about the endeavor to "create" an impression for the allies.

"From the view of such explanations and revelations made by R. Burt and E. Rostow, it is possible to form an idea on how serious the U.S. Government declaration is that a "constructive, businesslike discussion" is going on in Geneva, and that "rapid progress" can be noted. In fact, the United States is keeping the negotiations at freezing point and is demanding concessions only from the Soviet Union," General Chervov stated.

"But negotiations are a bilateral matter. As long as the U.S. stand does not develop in a constructive direction, the Soviet Union will understandably have no reason to develop its own position. The result will be that the negotiations will end up in a blind alley. I would say that they have already approached this blind alley."

"The statements made by the American Government representatives are undoubtedly being made with the aim of trying to exert pressure on the USSR and force it to agree to one-sided concessions," General Chervov stated in concluding the interview. "However, these statements are above all addressed to the West European U.S. allies in the NATO pact: Do not be alarmed, do not protest, these statements say. Everything is going fine, everything will resolve itself. But at a certain moment the script for the American game at the negotiations will suddenly change sharply; 'Just look, the USSR does not want to reduce nuclear armaments; it is not taking the Western opinion into account. This is why the United States has no other choice than to deploy its new missiles in Western Europe.'"

This is what the simple U.S. trick, which is enormously dangerous to peace, looks like, Col General Chervov stated in conclusion.

U.S. 'FEIGNED OPTIMISM' ON THE ARMS TALKS VIEWED

PM051223 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 44, 29 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial "Difficult Dialogues in Geneva"]

[Text] ...A plenary session of the USSR and U.S. delegations at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe was held.... A plenary session of the USSR and U.S. delegations at the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction was held. These laconic reports regularly come in from the shores of Lake Geneva. Talks are proceeding. But as L.I. Brezhnev said during his meeting with the participants in the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee session, they are proceeding with difficulty. The root of these difficulties, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, lies in U.S. reluctance to reach agreement on a just basis -- that is, on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

Meanwhile representatives of the American Adminstration are doing all they can to paint a picture of U.S. readiness for serious dialogue. We are striving to reach agreement with the Russians, they say, and if we are not succeeding, it is not our fault. These arguments are clearly intended to pacify the antiwar and antinuclear movement and lull the vigilance of peace supporters.

But behind the propaganda smokescreen preparations are in full swing for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in the Old World. Here Washington's bombastic statements on the good progress of the Geneva talks are replaced by firm tones: No delay in deploying the missiles. The aim is to pressure the Soviet Union in connection with the Geneva talks, to keep up the pressure on the wavering allies and -- most important -- to deploy Pershings and cruise missiles next year in the attempt to gain military superiority.

At the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe the United States still clings to the "zero option." "The United States does not want to reduce either its own medium-range nuclear facilities or those of its allies by a single unit," USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Societ Union D.F. Ustinov has noted. "It even seeks to increase them. At the same time it demands that the Soviet Union unilaterally eliminate ground-based missiles which it has had for more than 20 years. These missiles form part of the long-established, settled balance of forces in Europe." Can the USSR agree to this unilateral reduction? Of course not.

The Soviet Union has submitted proposals in Geneva providing for the creation of an extensive European zone of nuclear weapons reduction and limitation from the Arctic Ocean to Africa, from the middle of the Atlantic to the Urals. In this zone it is proposed to reduce medium-range nuclear arms so that 5 years after the agreement the USSR and NATO would each have no more than 300 units of arms of this type. All types of medium-range nuclear facilities -- both missiles and planes -- would be subject to reduction. The deployment of new types of nuclear arms in the zone would be banned. The Soviet proposals do not envisage any commitments for third countries. But the aforementioned 300 units would include, as well as American missiles and planes, those of Britain and France, since they form part of the NATO countries' medium-range nuclear armaments and are targeted on the USSR and its allies.

The Soviet Union reaffirms its readiness to free Europe from nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical. Moscow has unilaterally ceased the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and is, moreover, carrying out some reduction in the number of these arms. The Soviet Union is not deploying additional medium-range missiles beyond the Urals, where Western Europe would be within their range. Thus the USSR is backing with practical steps its desire to reach agreement with the United States.

On the U.S. side there are neither practical steps nor any desire to reach agreement. This also applies to the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction. The attempt to single out from the totality of facilities available to the USSR and the United States the ground-based missiles alone, which form the basis of the Soviet Union's strategic potential, and to make them the target for reductions must be regarded as serious. Let us recall that the United States did not respond to the USSR's proposal when the talks began to freeze strategic weapons in quantitative terms, to limit their modernization as far as possible and, while the talks last, to take no action which could lead to the disruption of the stability of the strategic situation.

Not feigned optimism but serious, honest talks -- that is what is required of Washington. Only then can the Geneva dialogues proceed successfully.

SCIENTIST ON DEVASTATING EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR

PM081221 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 3

[Interview with Academician Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants]

[Text] In September 1982 the presidents of 30 countries' academies of sciences met in Rome and adopted a declaration on preventing nuclear war. The delegation of Soviet scientists at the forum was headed by Academician Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Question] Yevgeniy Pavlovich, the title of the document adopted in Rome will strike our readers as somewhat unusual: "A Declaration on Preventing Nuclear War Presented to His Holiness the Pope by the Assembly of Presidents of Academies of Aciences and Other Scientists From all Over the World Convened by the Papal Academy of Sciences." What kind of declaration is this in political terms? Why was it initiated by the Papal Academy of Sciences? Finally, how potentially significant is this document compared with the many others adopted on this question by various public, political and religious organizations?

[Answer] The appearance of a new document on preventing nuclear war is presumably prompted by the general situation in the modern world. Never before has the danger of the outbreak of a thermonuclear conflict been as overt and as grave. The coming to power of the R. Reagan administration in the United States and the military-political doctrines which are being formulated there, aimed at securing military superiority over the Soviet Union and vased on the possibility of nuclear confrontation, put the world in a dangerous situation.

The threat facing the whole of mankind is growing. Naturally, awareness of this danger is increasing among various circles, including religious circles. Hence the initiative by the Papal Academy of Sciences which, as you know, underwent subsequent development.

[Question] Is all this discussed in the Rome document?

[Answer] Not everything, of course. You must bear in mind that the document was signed by all the conference participants, including the eight representatives of the U.S. academy and the academies of Britain, France, Italy, Sweden and South Korea. Naturally, there were many arguments at the assembly, particularly on political matters. The document expresses only the ideas which were common to all the forum participants. On the actual nuclear conflict issues they are most unequivocal. "Mankind," the declaration says, "is currently facing an unprecedented threat resulting from the massive and competitive stockpiling of nuclear weapons. If existing arsenals were employed in a major war the result would be the immediate deaths of many hundreds of millions of people and countless millions more as a result of aftereffects. For the first time the damage would be so catastrophic as possibly to erase most of civilization from the face of the earth and jeopardize its very existence."

[Question] While fueling war hyst ria and unleashing a new round of the nuclear arms race, the U.S. Administration and the mass news media serving it and some U.S. scientists as well are trying to suggest that it is possible to survive a nuclear war. You need only organize a sufficiently effective anti-nuclear defense system for cities and also elaborate ABM systems which would substantially diminish the consequences of a nuclear conflict. In particular, the Teller group is currently trying as it were to "revise" the question of the consequences of a nuclear war which it would allegedly be possible to "survive" and to "resurrect" the devastated human civilization in a matter of 2-3 years following a nuclear catastrophe.

[Answer] There was much agreement on this question among the representatives of the 30 academies meeting in Rome. "Science cannot offer the world real protection against the consequences of a nuclear war. There is no prospect of making defenses effective enough to protect cities, for even if one nuclear weapon gets through it can cause massive devastation. Nor is there any prospect of protecting the general population against a massive nuclear strike or preventing the destruction of the cultural, economic and industrial foundation of society. The collapse of social organization and the number of casualties would be so great that the medical system alone could not be expected to treat more than a small number of casualties." This is what the Rome declaration says. It is said not by "Red propagandists," as representatives of the U.S. Administration call the peace supporters. It is the view of knowledgeable and competent people who see the problem not from a propagandist but from a purely technical viewpoint.

[Question] The dangerous situation in the international arena obviously must increase scientists' sense of responsibility for the destiny of peace, in particular the sense of responsibility of scientists who to some extent or another are working for war. Indeed, ultimately, the emergence of nuclear weapons was a consequence of scientific and technical progress.

[Answer] The representatives of the 30 academies meeting in Rome were aware of their proper duty in the international situation as it exists today. "Human wisdom," the document says, "remains comparatively limited in dramatic contrast to the obvious and inexorable growth of the forces of destruction. It is the immediate duty of scientists to help prevent the perverted use of their achievements and to stress that mankind's future depends on the adoption by all states of moral principles transcending all other considerations. Since one acknowledges man's natural right to exist and to live in dignity, science must be used to help man live a full life in peace."

Clearly, the representatives of the U.S. scientific world who are currently working for the military-industrial complex should also give some thought to this appeal.

[Question] In your view, which of the principled tenets and proposals contained in the Rome declaration could become the property of the world public at large?

[Answer] There are some principled tenets of that kind. First, the Rome declaration states that nuclear devices are fundamentally different from conventional types of weapons. They must not be seen as acceptable instruments of war. Nuclear war would be a crime against humanity. It is a very important tenet since it outlaws nuclear war.

Second, the declaration contains an appeal to all states never to be the first to use nuclear weapons and also to try to halt hostilities immediately if there is any threat of nuclear weapons being used. This is also a very important tenet which, it seems to me, accords with the general mood in UN circles and among the international public at large.

[Question] It can also be seen as an appeal to the United States since, as is known, the Soviet Union has already adopted a unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, whereas the United States not only rejects the idea of this kind of pledge but is acting in its new military doctrines from the principle of the first use of nuclear weapons. In Europe also there are politicians who believe it is "impossible" to defend Europe without nuclear weapons in view of the alleged "conventional arms superiority" of the Warsaw Pact countries.

[Answer] Yes, nuclear weapons must not and cannot be either a means of attack or a means of "defense" since the consequences of such defense would in any case be disastrous. This is the logic of nuclear war. There is a whole range of other tenets in the Rome declaration, including the call for effective ways to be found of preventing the further spread of nuclear weapons and for all practical steps to be taken to reduce the possibility of an accidental nuclear war, errors in calculations or rash actions and so forth. The eminent world scientists who met in Rome stressed that the continuing nuclear arms race increases the danger of a nuclear war, and they urged statesmen to take the initiative in the quest for ways of reducing the risk of nuclear war.

The Soviet scientists have been and will continue doing everything to ensure that mankind never experiences the horrors of nuclear catastrophe. We believe that the declaration formulated in Rome is an important document which answers a number of questions concerning nuclear war, above all the main one: There is no and cannot be any technical solution of the problem of preventing a nuclear war; it is a political task. The uncertainties associated with nuclear war, the massive devastation, the slaughter of hundreds of millions of people and the irreversible ecological and genetic changes -- all this is too dangerous for people to be formulating doctrines based on the possibility of "victory" or "defeat" in such a war. It is a matter today not only of halting the arms race but of saving a human civilization whose uniqueness in the universe no one has yet disproved.

FALIN: USSR READY FOR 'REAL ZERO OPTION'

LD041518 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 4 Nov 82

["For a Real Zero Option" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- "The liquidation both in the West and in the East of all nuclear medium-range systems or, better, of all medium-range and operational-tactical weapons, would constitute a genuine solution for Europe. That would be a real zero option. The USSR is prepared for such an option", Valentin Falin stresses.

In an article on nuclear weapons in Europe, published in the November 7 issue of the MOSCOW NEWS weekly Falin writes that "ignoring the obvious hard facts, Washington is continuing, not without assistance from some of its allies, to create an impression that the security of Europe depends on the liquidation of Soviet medium-range missiles -- of all generations".

"And what about the nuclear forces of the U.S. and other NATO countries? We hear nothing about them". The authors of the U.S. "zero option" "ignore completely the fact that the Soviet medium-range missiles are facing not a future challenge, but an already existing one".

Falin draws attention to the fact that "the NATO members prefer beating the air to an honest dialogue" on the problems of nuclear weapons.

The method "has been perfected to a tee at the Vienna talks. The Western delegates invent a set of figures and say that unless the other side can prove these figures wrong NATO will work from its own appraisals. And to add to the confusion they cite figures provided by Washington, then by London and then by NATO.

Thus, President Reagan speaks of a "sixfold" Soviet advantage, his Cabinet -- of a "tenfold", NATO -- of a "threefold" one. It may be that THE NEW YORK TIMES let the cat out of the bag concerning the aims of juggling the facts and carrying on a dangerous arms race. It wrote recently that "the aim of the present U.S. policy excludes a productive dialogue with the USSR on any of these problems, including the number of arms and control over them, because the aim of this policy is the collapse of the Soviet system".

"It is absurd, however, to assume that the USSR would encourage, or even aid aims of this sort", Falin writes. "We say "yes" to honest cooperation".

CONTINUING U.S. NUCLEAR TEST PROGRAM CITED

PM051115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Quaking Nevada"]

[Text] New York, 1 Nov -- Administration spokesmen have disclosed that since January the United States has conducted 17 nuclear blasts at a firing range in the Nevada desert. This means it is the largest number of tests in any of the last 12 years.

In the opinion of specialists here, the number of blasts is connected with the White House's plans aimed at the faster creation of new nuclear weapons systems. This is why official Washington has also decided to refuse to hold talks with the Soviet Union and Britain on formulating a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear tests. Moreover, as Energy Secretary J. Edwards (whose department is carrying out these "experiments") declared, the current administration is considering the possibility of carrying out nuclear explosions with a yield of over 150 kilotons, which, as is well known, is prohibited by the treaty that exists between the USSR and the United States.

This course is prompting sharp criticism from many politicians and scientists here. Thus Senator E. Kennedy along with other legislators -- both Democrats and Republicans -- is intending to submit to Congress a resolution demanding the immediate resumption of talks on formulating an all-embracing treaty in this sphere.

Having put forward for discussion by the participants in the 37th UN General Assembly session a draft resolution "On the Immediate Cessation and Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon Tests" and also the main provisions of a treaty in this sphere, the Soviet Union is proposing a specific and constructive way of slowing the nuclear arms race, the American Communists' paper THE DAILY WORLD writes.

IZVESTIYA'S BOVIN VIEWS CRISIS OF CAPITALISM

PM080841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article: "Historically Doomed"]

[Text] In August the AEG-Telefunken company declared itself bankrupt. What is special about that? After all, every year tens of thousands of enterprises, firms and companies in the West burst like soap bubbles. But first, AEF-Telefunken is not just a company. It is a world-famous industrial giant. Some 120,000 workers are employed at AEG-Telefunken plants. Its trade turnover last year exceeded $6.5 billion. Second, AEG-Telefunken's bankruptcy is one more indication that even the economy of the FRG, long regarded as an island of stability in the ocean of economic tempests, is becoming increasingly sick.

Some facts. In the first 6 months of 1982, 5,676 companies declared themselves bankrupt, which is more than twice the corresponding figure for last year. The number of unemployed is approaching 2 million. The rate of growth in gross national product is falling. The notorious "magic squares" (persistently high growth rate, full employment, stable prices and balance of payments equilibrium) has long been divorced from economic reality.

Delivering his government statement 13 October, the new federal chancellor, H. Kohl, stressed that the economic crisis now being experienced by the country is the gravest since the FRG's formation. "We are not only experiencing an economic crisis," he said, "we are suffering a severe lack of confidence. We are tormented by fear and helplessness; fear of economic collapse, concern over jobs, fear of the destruction of the environment...the fear of the future which many young people feel." And many more bitter words were spoken.

Of course, the federal chancellor is using some guile. It suits him to blacken his predecessor. But even if you allow for the morality of Bonn political life, things are indeed going badly. The aura of being "exceptional" is evidently fading. The ills and troubles of the world capitalist economy are being felt increasingly strongly in West Germany.

The present state of the capitalist countries' economy is such that even notorious supporters of capitalism cannot avoid gloomy views and almost apocalyptic predictions. "Recession," America's TIME magazine asserts, "that word does not seem enough to describe the endless turmoil assailing the world economy. More and more politicians, businessmen and economists are beginning to experience persistent fears that the economic decline could go out of control and lead to the collapse of the entire economic system."

To confirm what it says, TIME cites a politician and an economist. Paul McCracken, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Nixon: "The world economy is on a knife edge and could easily slump into a new era of international economic decline."

As happened in 1974-1975, people are more and more frequently recalling the Great Depression of the early thirties. And not without reason. The interweaving of cyclical and structural crises has exacerbated all the problems of modern capitalism. Inflation and unemployment have become chronic. Economic growth has slowed abruptly. High interest rates and huge international debts rack the world financial system and the world capitalist economy as a whole. First one government, then another, aggravating the overall burden, succumb to the attractions of protectionism. Contradictions between developed capitalist countries are exacerbated, as are contradictions between them and the Third World.

"Can political leaders in the free world still control the situation?" France's L'EXPRESS asks. "Has not the short-term recession become a prolonged depression entailing an avanlanche of big bankruptcies, financial cataclysms, social shocks and political upheavals? These questions have now been raised." The questions have indeed been raised. But the West is not giving any convincing answers to them.

Bourgeois economic thinking has evidently reached an impasse. For a long time theoretical constructs (and economic policy) have revolved around various versions of Keynesianism. From the viewpoint of Keynes and his followers the capitalist economy cannot function correctly without leaning on the crutches of state control and the system of anticyclical, anticrisis measures elaborated and supported by the state. These measures, acting together with reformist social policy, certainly helped. In the first two decades after the war the dynamics of economic growth clearly showed that cyclical crisis depressions were being erased and smoothed over. It appeared that in a short time capitalism, renamed as a society of "universal prosperity," would acquire immortality.

The crisis of the midseventies demonstrated the illusory nature of these hopes. Spontaneous economic forces escaped from Keynesian control. The question of capitalism's destiny once again arose in all its frightening uncertainty. The agonizing restructuring of economic policy and economic theory began, and continues to this day.

In principle only two alternatives are possible here. The first is "Beyond Keynes!" -- that is, the improvement and modernization of the entire machinery of state monopoly anticrisis control, its adaptation to the new conditions and its perfection at an international level. The second is "Back to before Keynes!" -- that is, the restriction of state interference in the economy and the return to the free play of economic forces. Of course, like every sketch, this juxtaposition is oversimplified. In real life and in the real politics (and economics) of modern capitalism the two principles, state control and free market forces, are always interwoven and interacting. What changes is the degree and tendency.

For instance, as far as today is concerned, in the foreground, at the front of the economic stage, so to speak, are the supporters of the anti-Keynesian line -- and they make a great deal of noise about it. The first major anti-Keynesian "experiment" was started by M. Thatcher in Britain. Then R. Reagan set off along the same path, but on an even greater scale and with still greater publicity.

We have already written a great deal about Reaganomics. I will recall its essence. Reagan is deserting the 20th century for the 19th, for the times of "true," "competitive" capitalism. His main idea is to increase the role of free market forces and market mechanisms in economic development. To this end it is proposed to reduce to a minimum the state fetters which shackle business initiative and to reduce social programs to a minimum. After all, it is not the poor but the rich who advance the economy, so the money must be given back to those who "create" it, you must help the rich, not the poor. It is proposed to combine the restriction of government interference in business affairs with tough control of the money supply and also a reduction in federal expenditure and taxes. That is the program for saving capitalism proposed by the new conservatism.

What has happened in practice? So far Reagan can record the following on the credit side: The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System reduced the discount rate from 14 to 9.5 percent; bank loan interest rates fell correspondingly from 20.5 to 13 or 12 percent. The annual rate of inflation has fallen from 18 percent to approximately 7 percent. Some rise in share prices on the stock market can now be observed. And that is about all.

At the same time, as G. Church writes in the aforementioned TIME magazine, for every gratifying sign "there is at least one gloomy one, or more often one and one-half." The level of unemployment has crossed the 10 percent mark -- that is the highest since 1941. The living standard of another 2 million people has fallen below the official poverty line. The total number of bankruptcies will clearly exceed 16,000 by the end of this year -- that is the highest since 1932, the worst year of the Great Depression. The budget deficit in fiscal 1982, which ended 30 September, was originally planned to be $42 billion, but crossed the $100 billion mark. Having attached paramount importance in his program to cutting taxes, Reagan has now been forced to beat a retreat.

People might object: It is too soon to tell, Reagan has another 2 years to go. Is it not too early to sum up the results? After all, for the neoconservative economic strategy to take effect will take time -- considerable time. Well, there is some truth in this reasoning. But first, the time which has already elapsed is quite enough for some signs of a turn for the better to have appeared -- only initial signs, but perceptible and stable. But there are no such signs. Second, Thatcher is following the same path, and is ahead of Reagan. And if things are not working out for her, then most likely the same fate awaits Reagan. Finally, you cannot build a time machine to flee from the present into the past. The economics of Adam Smith are just as impossible in our day as the politics of Theodore Roosevelt or, for instance, Prince Otto von Bismarck.

It is characteristic that the sounds of government fanfares which accompany the falling interest rates and inflation in the United States cannot drown out the voices of alarm. An atmosphere of uncertainty, lack of confidence, conscious or unconscious fears prevails in the country. "In Washington," the well-known journalist R. Kaiser writes, "people keep one terrible secret, which they discuss in private at the family table or between friends, but which they do not share with the rest of the country, or only in veiled hints. That secret is the widespread concern that the 4 years of the Reagan government's rule could end in real catastrophe -- economic collapse, international chaos or worse."

Not for nothing are Americans worried. Reaganomics jeopardizes not only the standard of living but the preservation of life. After all, that "worse" means war. The reduction in federal expenditure which the present administration publicizes so much is in fact not so much a reduction as a redistribution of budget resources in favor of the military-industrial complex. But do not the gentlemen who lead the military-industrial complex want to live? Of course they do. All the same.... Long ago, when Franklin Roosevelt was governor of New York State, he had to fight the lumber and wood-processing companies to conserve the forests. "I cannot understand," the future president said indignantly, "why people who have financial interests in something can never see more than 6 inches in front of their noses." Exactly. No, not for nothing are Americans worried....

People in West Europe are worried, too. There, too, they do not want economic collapse or "worse." So the West Europeans are frightened by Reagan. They are frightened by reckless arguments about "limited," "protracted" and other kinds of wars. They are clearly beside themselves when the European Continent is described as the "European theater of hostilities." They are indignant at the provocative, undisguised selfishness of Reaganomics, which does not reckon with the interests and difficulties of America's partners.

All this is true. All the same, Reaganomics as a policy of the rich and for the rich, as an attempt to reach the bourgeois economic paradise at the cost of dismantling the working people's social gains, holds some considerable charm for West European conservatives. "We do not need state planning, state programs in the sphere of employment, new taxes, labor exchanges and bureacratic rules.... Major economic and financial problems arise when the market economy is forgotten. That is why we must bring into play an initiative aimed at expanding the market economy." That is not Reagan talking. It is not Thatcher either. It is Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the FRG's Free Democratic Party. And although H. Kohl strenuously denies charges of plagiarism, the West German conservatives' program outlines bear a remarkable resemblance to what their colleagues in the United States and Britain are saying and doing.

One curious fact strikes the attention. As a rule the wailing and weeping about "catastrophe," "cataclysms," "chaos" and "collapse" come from the right wing. And the reason is obvious. The neoconservatives are attacking bourgeois liberal reformism. They demonstrate that it is deviation from the classical principles of capitalism and concessions to the working class which have led captalism up a blind alley and brought it to the brink of catastrophe. Therefore it is necessary to stop retreating and to begin to tighten the "screws" -- first the economic screw and then, if necessary, the political screw.

However, the rising tide of neoconservatism is far from being a ubiquitous phenomenon, and in my view is a temporary, short-term one. The world bourgeoisie has accumulated tremendous experience of adapting capitalism to changing historical, socioeconomic and political conditions. The essence of this experience amounts to the following: In order to save capitalism as a whole as a socioeconomic system it is necessary and possible to use methods which are not purely capitalist in nature. The political changes in France, Greece, Sweden, Spain -- these, too, if you like, are examples of the quest for ways of saving capitalism....

History repeats itself. Many a dying civilization has tried to cheat the times that were destroying it. They have not succeeded. They will not succeed this time either. Both beyond Keynes and before him the historical prospects for capitalism are barred. But that does not mean we can echo Shakespeare: "A plague on both your houses!"

Attempts to revive capitalism by means of neoconservative formulas mean an offensive against the working people's rights and interests. Such attempts are inevitably associated with the coming to power of the most reactionary, aggressive groups of the bourgeoisie, the stepping up of militarism and the fueling of international tension. The right will not save capitalism. But it could jeopardize universal peace and mankind's destiny. That is why the struggle against neoconservative reaction and militarism, the struggle to eliminate the threat of war is the common task of all who want to live to see another day.

As for those holding liberal views -- bourgeois proper or social democratic -- who are trying to save capitalism by transforming and improving it, strengthening the "social responsibility" of business and so forth, let them try. They believe they can succeed. We communists do not believe it. But that is not worth fighting over. The competition between the two systems, scope for which is offered by the policy of peaceful coexistence, the gradual reduction of nuclear missile potentials in the conditions of detente and the resolution of conflict situations through compromise taking account of mutual interests -- that is the only reasonable path leading to salvation -- the salvation of all mankind.

LEVIN ON U.S. POSTURE AT UPCOMING CSCE MEETING

LD061422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Wiejacz, deputy foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic and head of the Polish delegation at the Madrid meeting of representatives of member states of the all-European conference, speaking in Warsaw, said that he believes in the success of the meeting although the American Government has clearly set out on a course toward confrontation. This report is commented upon by Viktor Levine:

Now, when one can count the days until the Madrid meeting resumes its work -- it is to take place on 9 November -- the prospects for its progress are being discussed in a very lively manner. The statement by the head of the Polish delegation essentially reflects the positions of all states of the socialist community agreed on at a recent meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member States. The communique of the meeting noted in particular that the socialist states advocate the soonest possible completion of the Madrid meeting and the adoption of a meaningful and balanced final document which would reaffirm the firm commitment of the member states of the all-European conference strictly to observe and fulfill all principles and provisions of the Final Act and would include an agreement about their further implementation.

A striving toward a successful completion of the Madrid meeting is being displayed by many other states as well. It can even be said that in principle, albeit with some reservations of an ambiguous nature, the European countries expect from Madrid a new step forward along the road of detente. But the NATO states are being subjected to powerful pressure on the part of the United States which clearly wishes not only to push the Madrid meeting off the road but to lead it into an impasse.

The statements so generously issued by Kampelman, the head of the U.S. delegation, leave no doubt that his briefcase is stuffed with dynamite to use to blow up the meeting. Thus Kampelman proclaims the intention to demand -- that is how he puts it -- that the Soviet Union and Poland revise their positions on matters which are exclusively their internal affairs. In doing this Kampelman proclaims that the American delegation will continue to bring pressure to bear on the USSR and Poland.

As is clear, Washington entertains illusions that pressure on the socialist countries can produce an effect. Life has more than once proved the futility of such hopes. But it is perfectly obvious that the United States is well able to spoil the atmosphere of the Madrid meeting. Its position as also causing misgivings among NATO partners. A West German daily, SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, drew the conclusion on the basic of Kampelman's statements that Washington is clearly not interested in calling for an all-European disarmament conference on which, in particular, the new FRG Government also insists.

At the Madrid meeting two courses in international politics clash: the course toward detente which is being steadily adhered to by the socialist states and which is advocated by many other European countries and the course toward confrontation presented by the United States.

There is no doubt that the socialist countries will do everything possible so that reason may gain the upper hand and detente receive a new impulse.

GLEBOV EXTOLS SOVIET STAND ON DEVELOPING NATIONS

OW052337 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] Our party and state take a principled class stand towards Asian, African and Latin American countries. The national liberation movement is an ally of countries of the socialist community.

The CPSU Central Committee issued traditional holiday slogans on October Revolution day. One slogan reads: Consolidate the unbreakable alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement!

Of course, we have to take into consideration the different conditions among Asian, African and Latin American countries. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out: Some countries pursue independent policies, and some blindly follow imperialist policies. In short, the situation is very complicated.

Some politicians simplistically regard the developing countries as a unified whole, the so-called Third World. This is incorrect. This stand departs from the proletarian class character. It has an unhealthy influence and works in favor of the imperialist and reactionary forces.

We should not forget that the concept of the so-called Third World was concocted by Western thinkers. Their purpose in putting forward this concept was to set the young democratic countries against the progressive forces, primarily the socialist countries.

The closest friends of the socialist countries naturally are countries which have a socialist orientation, such as Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Afghanistan and Democratic Yemen. The Soviet Union develops all-round cooperation with them. The Kampuchean people have suffered a great deal from interference by external forces and the sanguinary rule of the Pol Pot clique. The Soviet Union gives firm support to the Kampuchean people.

The enemies of the Kampuchean revolution are still obstructing the country from building a new life. They have not stopped their subversive activities against the People's Republic and Kampuchea and are still aggravating tensions along the Kampuchean border. As for the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, it was rigged according to the intentions of U.S. imperialism and international reactionaries. Its members are all Kampuchea's reactionaries and scum, who have no right whatsoever to represent the Kampuchean people.

The Soviet Union also supports the Afghan people, who are unflinchingly defending the fruits of the April Revolution. The BAKTAR news agency issued a statement on 10 October 1982, pointing out that the Afghan people express their heartfelt gratitude for the fraternal internationalist assistance given by the Soviet Union to safeguard the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's independence and territorial integrity. The stationing of a limited number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is requested by the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to resist interference in their country's internal affairs by external forces. Only the Afghan and the Soviet Governments have the right to deal with the matter.

The Soviet Union also maintains all-round relations with a great Asian country: India. Comrade Brezhnev pointed out that the relations between the Soviet Union and India provide a striking example, showing how countries of different social systems can engage in fruitful and firm cooperation with good will and a real concern for each other's interests.

The Soviet Union has steadfastly adhered to a principled stand regarding the Near East situation. Since Israel launched its war of aggression, the Soviet Union has called for the withdrawal of Israel forces from the occupied lands, defended the interests of the Arab people and exposed the imperialist moves in support of the aggressor.

However, in the past 15 years or so, influenced by circumstances, some countries, which claim to be friends of the Arab people, have obviously changed their stand. These countries support the Camp David deal and try to persuade the Arab people that the Soviet Union is their number one enemy. However, when the shocking crimes of genocide took place in Lebanon, they were forced to condemn Israel and its backer, the United States.

In September 1982, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and prime minister of Democratic Yemen, visited the Soviet Union. The joint communique issued by the two countries on 17 September pointed out that Democratic Yemen highly appraises the effective assistance provided by the Soviet Union to Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organization and all the other countries opposed to Israeli aggression in Lebanon. These and other similar statements made by representatives of young Asian, African and Latin American countries all clearly show the gratitude of these countries for the lofty stand the Soviet Union upholds.

U.S. SOYBEAN SPOKESMAN ON IMPORTS TO USSR

LD070246 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] It's generally known that the Soviet Union is self-sufficient in grain used for human consumption. For example, this country produces more wheat than the United States, Canada and Argentina combined. All this despite the fact that the main grain-growing regions in this country are situated in the so-called risky weather zone and climate conditions are approxmiately 2 and 1/2 times worse than in the United States. The United States possesses about 50 million acres of land with more than one meter of rainfall a year and around 135 days without frost, a natural advantage allowing to grow in abundance two perfect livestock feeds, corn and soya beans.

So far, the Soviet Union has been solving the problem of fodder by using low-grade wheat as one of the major fodder components. This partly explains big shipments of wheat going each year to this country along with corn and soy beans. A couple of years ago, the Soviet Union and the United States started to discuss a possibility of importing United States-produced soybean livestock meal as well as processing this meal in this country. In an interview with Sergey Yegorov, (Jack Reed), a spokesman for the United States National Soybean Processors' Association, representing almost all soybean processors in the United States, explains the background of bilateral trade contacts in this particular agribusiness area.

[Begin recording] [Reed] In December of 1981, the National Soybean Processors Association sent a delegation to Moscow to discuss with Russian officials what we might do that would be beneficial to their efforts to increase the output of milk, meat and eggs, our premise being that if they would utilize more soybean meal they would get more efficiency out of their feeding programs and greater total output.

This visit now is a followup to the mission (?started) last December. We brought a team of scientists over at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and presented a full 2-day seminar which was attended by many Russian scientists who were concerned with feeding programs, in an effort to assure through an exchange of information that there was a common understanding of the benefits of using soybean meal in animal feed. Soybean meal is by far the major supplier of protein for poultry and livestock feed in the world, not only in the United States but all around the world.

[Question] I understand that the Soviet Union has been importing products of U.S.-produced soybeans?

[Answer] The Soviet Union, in recent years, has imported U.S. soybeans. They have not been importing U.S. soybean meal and we, as the industry in the United States which converts soybeans into meal and oil, are primarily interested in having the Soviet Union import U.S. soybean meal. This is part of the ongoing trade relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union where we supply them grain and protein so that they can improve their feeding efficiency and their total output of milk, meat and eggs.

It's our understanding that the Soviet Union is following a policy of improving the diet of their people and when they have a short crop, as they unfortunately have had several times recently, they find it necessary to import grain from other countries in order to maintain their feeding program.

[Question] What do you think will actually happen in the future? Will there be any [word indistinct] outcome of [words indistinct]?

[Answer] We're engaged -- we're not here to try to sell soybean meal today -- we are engaged in a long-range effort with the cooperation of the Russians which in our opinion will lead to the Russians recognizing that it is to their own benefit to import larger quantities of soybean meal, thereby enabling them to utilize their own grain supplies and imported grain supplies more efficiently.

[Question] What makes you think that it's kind of useful to you?

[Answer] We're interested in expanding markets. This is really a case of mutual interest, the Russians' best interests and the U.S. best interests being served by more importation of soybean meal from the United States.

[Question] And in contrast, say with wheat and maybe with corn which is being raised here, this country can't raise a lot of soybeans?

[Answer] The Soviet Union does produce soybeans, some in the eastern part of the country and in small quantity in southwestern Russia, but apparently the soil and the climate conditions within the Soviet Union are such that there is not much opportunity for them to increase their own production of soybeans to a major degree.

[Question] Well, I think you're going to have a lot of competitors in this field, I mean the soybean market, in contrast, say, with wheat.

[Answer] Well, we do have competitors. Brazil is a major producer of soybeans and a major exporter of soybeans and soybean meal and Argentina has in recent years increased its production and exports of soybeans so we're not without competition in the world market.

[Question] Let us hope you win.

[Answer] Well, we hope to win. We hope to win on the basis of quality and reliability of supply. [end recording]

NAMING OF NEW U.S. ENERGY SECRETARY REPORTED

LD061100 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 6 TASS -- President Reagan has appointed Donald Hodel secretary of energy to replace retired James Edwards.

Donald Hodel held the post of deputy secretary of the interior and won the reputation of a rabid proponent of further monopolisation of mining and fuel industries. He advocated that state lands be handed over to American monopolies for them to conduct uncontrolled prospecting for and extraction of minerals.

ELECTION FORUM SHOWS 'FARCE' OF U.S. DEMOCRACY

LD051722 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports: The Reagan administration has staged another propaganda farce with a patently anti-Soviet and anti-socialist bias. The farce is a so-called free elections conference which has opened at the State Department. The gathering's officially announced aim is to exchange ideas on the enhancement of election processes and democratic institutions. In other words, it is to advertise in every way the so-called "free" election process in the United States, to impose "democracy U.S.-style" on other nations and, in passing, to slander the political system of the socialist countries.

President Reagan announced plans for holding this "forum" already during his June speech in London, in which he urged a global campaign for democratic change and a "crusade" against socialism.

The man at the head of the U.S. Administration, who clearly dislikes the growing worldwide spread of the ideas of progress, remained his true self this time again and, when receiving the conferees at the White House, called on them to, no more no less, rally and alter the course of history.

The man from the White House is apparently unaware that the clock of history cannot be turned back no matter how much this may be wanted by half-taught politicoes in Washington.

Speaking at the opening of the conference, State Secretary George Shultz declared that the United States would like to share experience with others in how its "free system" worked and to promote the international spread of "democracy" of the kind available in the United States.

But what "respect for the nation's will" and what "democracy" can there be if the just held elections in the United States were again nothing more than "the money-bags' race": An all-time high of over 300 million dollars were spent on the election campaigns this year. Daring to tell others about "democracy", "equal opportunities" and "the freedom of choice" is an administration which, together with reactionaries in Congress, has exerted a big effort to torpedo the election rights act -- one of the most essential gains of the Afro-American population. While clamouring about "democracy", the Reagan administration has mounted a fierce onslaught on the Americans' civil rights, whose scope is unmatched by anything outside the McCarthy period.

As regards claims about "economic and social progress" made in the conditions of "American democracy", it could be said that this progress has been felt by millions of Americans who have been given the sack as a result of the ruinous economic policy of the Reagan administration, and tens of millions of people whom the government has deprived of even the scanty benefits they used to get and who are eking out a life of misery. The widening abyss between the rich and poor, flagrant discrimination on grounds of race, the unequal position of women, oppression, exploitation, thousands of homeless, and the rampage of crime -- such are the fruits of "democracy" U.S.-style, lauded by the head of the administration of millionaires.

One more telltale detail: The "honourary" conferees included a representative of the bloody regime of El Salvador, a country which is crudely flouting human rights and staging wild massacres of civilians and members of the national liberation movement. Washington also reckons the racist South African regime and the Chilean junta to be "democratic" and is giving them political and military aid.

This is "democracy" as understood by the U.S. ruler.

MOSCOW TV COMMENTATOR ON U.S. ELECTION RESULTS

OW080749 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0500 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Commentary by Vladimir Dmitriyev; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The results of the U.S. elections is one of the major topics of the foreign, primarily the American, press. Numerous commentaries on the results of the struggle between the two U.S. bourgeois parties monopolizing the power in that country -- Republican and Democratic -- appeared in newspapers, on television and radio news. One must say that there is little news in this material.

The commentators evaluating the results note that generally the forecasts of an imminent defeat of the Republicans -- or the representatives of the ruling party -- came true. They lost 20 seats in the House of Representatives, while their opponents, the Democrats, secured a majority. Although the position of power remains the same in the Senate with a slight imbalance in favor of the Republicans, the ruling party suffered a defeat in the gubernatorial elections: Out of 33 states where elections were held, the Democrats won 27.

Perhaps never in the history of U.S. elections have there been so many who lost faith and who did not go to the polls. The number of those who abstained amounted to more than 60 percent. Primarily they were from the poorest strata of society, which believes neither the Democrats nor the Republicans.

The results of the elections showed the Americans' displeasure with the policy of the administration -- growth in unemployment, taxes, inflation -- and at the same time they condemned its militaristic course.

A referendum in a number of U.S. states and cities, held simultaneously with the elections, confirmed the ordinary Americans' fervent desire to stop the arme race and to live in conditions of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation with other people.

FURTHER ON 'DEMOCRATIZATION' MEETING

PM080811 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 3

[A. Golts "Observer's Notes": "Along a Slippery Path"]

[Text] A "Conference on Questions of the Democratization of Communist Countries" has been held at the State Department in Washington. The recognized kings of provocation, ideological subversion, lies and slander and "Sovietologists" and "Kremlinologists" of every stripe and rank gathered beneath the roof of the U.S. diplomatic department. Traitors of various kinds, who have fled or been expelled from socialist countries, were also admitted. They gathered to determine certain key elements in the practical implementation of the "crusade" against communism proclaimed by U.S. President Reagan.

The tone of the gathering was set by the speeches of high-ranking administration figures: Secretary of State Shultz and his Deputy Eagleburger. Shultz declared in his speech of unique shamelessness that the United States "will redouble its efforts aimed at developing democracy on an international scale" and that it has already "made the dissemination and defense of freedom the central task of its foreign policy." In order to substantiate the absurd pretensions to the role of "worldwide defender of democracy," Mr Shultz descended to the most base slander against the socialist countries.

The secretary of state even ventured to define the main directions for "spurring the communist countries toward democracy" or, to put it simply, the means and methods of psychological warfare against the socialist community. These included support, including material support, for various renegades in socialist countries, the expansion of radio subversion and other forms of subversive activity.

Sensing which way the wind was blowing the other "conference" participants -- "sovietologists" with and without professorial rank -- felt free and really let themselves go. The Washington "crusaders" displayed dense anticommunism and such stores of obscurantism and hatred as even their medieval "colleagues" probably did not have. As follows from Western press reports, the "Sovietologists" made overtly provocative speeches and pressed for a broad campaign of ideological subversion to be mounted. Their endeavors, by all accounts, were not wasted. Thus, Washington has already announced that an additional $50 million is being allocated to "improving work" and "strengthening the political impact" of broadcasts by subversive radio stations. In all, the radio saboteurs will receive approximately $1 billion for their sinister provocative activity.

Not one of the participants in the gathering displayed even a shadow of doubt as to the grounds on which Washington has in fact assumed the right to interfere so brazenly in the affairs of sovereign states. Why does the White House deem it possible to instruct the peoples just what way of life they should adhere to! The latter-day "crusaders" do not bother to seek arguments. They do not care to. Therefore it is no wonder that the functions of a headquarters for mounting psychological warfare have been entrusted to the State Department. The White House has evidently forgotten that this is a diplomatic department, whose tasks should include establishing contacts and arranging better mutual understanding among peoples, certainly not conducting hostilities, not even "psychological" ones.

It is no accident that the "conference" has created a storm of indignation throughout the world. The very fact that this provocative gathering was held was so challenging that even THE NEW YORK TIMES could not hide its surprise at the fact that "for the first time the State Department has convened a meeting to discuss ways to change the structures of communist countries."

The holding of such a "conference" is far from being the only evidence that the White House intends actively to implement the "crusade's" crazy plans. Thus, the foreign press has written about a series of contacts among high-ranking Western diplomats on the eve of the resumption of the Madrid meeting's work. To judge from those reports, those who flout the generally accepted norms of relations among states intend in Madrid to make "accusations" against the USSR and other socialist countries of some sort of "violations" of the Helsinki conference's Final Act.

This ideological offensive against socialism, which, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized when addressing the leading staff of the Soviet Army and Navy, has been mounted by the U.S. ruling circles along with a political and economic offensive, as well as the unprecedented level of war preparations, is aimed at further complicating the international situation. Those who have firmly saddled the jade of anticommunism are rushing at full tilt down the road to confrontation. This is a slippery path. It can be said with certainity that on it no laurels await the Washington "crusaders."

TIE BETWEEN U.S. ECONOMY, MILITARIZATION VIEWED

LD300648 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- The apprehensions caused by the reckless militaristic policy of the White House are becoming an increasingly tangible factor in the political and economic life in the United States, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today.

Commenting on the recent decline in the Dow-Jones index at the New York Stock Exchange, the newspaper stresses that this is chiefly the outcome of a lack of confidence that the Federal Reserve system will continue its present policy of a certain reduction of the bank rate, as stock exchange brokers believe. This means, PRAVDA continues, that economic revival, which the White House has so many times optimistically predicted over the past year, in fact, a rather distant perspective. Wall Street experts believe that growth rates in the key branches -- the steel, chemical and oil industries -- will be extremely slow. In September the load on the production facilities in the USA was known to have declined down to 69 per cent.

To eleven million odd officially registered jobless alone, the newspaper points out, this means further queueing up for the unemployment grant, for free soup and in lines at the labour exchange. The grants, the term of whose pay under the present administration has already been halved as compared with the term in previous years, in shrinking the "Shagreen leather" from Balzac's novel. Suffice it to say that the Americans have to pay almost 300 dollars for the goods and services, which cost only 100 dollars fifteen years ago.

PRAVDA points out that one of the causes of the continuing disastrous situation in the U.S. economy is the distrust of that country's business circles in the economic programme of the White House, which is inseparable from frenzied militarization -- a cause of unprecedented budget deficits. Contrary to the calculations by the economists on the staff of the U.S. Administration, the giant military spendings do not stimulate, but rather hamper the development of the U.S. economy, distracting enormous funds from the sphere of production.

AMBASSADOR IN BEIJING GIVES GOSR RECEPTION

OW071525 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to China Shcherbakov and his wife gave a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Beijing on Saturday to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Among the Chinese guests present were Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; Qian Qichen, vice minister of foreign affairs; and other government officials. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

RPP COMMENTS ON USSR, PRC MOVES TO NORMALIZE TIES

OW061427 Moscow RPP in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, you have just heard the report by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He pointed out: The Soviet Union has again expressed the wish to strive to normalize relations with China. Our station observer Glebov writes in this connection:

Restoring friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRC accords with the fundamental interests of the two nations and with the interests of peace, socialism and progress. Therefore the Soviet Union has unswervingly and consistently striven for the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. The period of friendly and comradely cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRC are still fresh in the minds of our people. We always hold that the estrangement and hostilities between the two nations are an abnormal phenomenon. The Soviet Union has presented many explicit and constructive proposals for improving Soviet-Chinese relations and for restoring friendship between the peoples of the two nations.

Recently, U.S. foreign policy has become more aggressive and the United States has threatened to plunge the whole world into a nuclear war. Under such circumstances, it has become much more significant for the Soviet Union to improve relations with the other countries. It is particularly significant to improve Soviet-Chinese relations.

In his speech delivered at the conference for high-ranking Soviet military leaders on 27 October, Comrade Brezhnev said: We sincerely wish to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations. We will make our utmost efforts to achieve this goal.

Now, Beijing also has expressed its willingness to normalize Sino-Soviet relations. However, we still do not see any principled change in China's foreign policy. Nevertheless, we must not miss the new opportunity that has emerged.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO DRA REMARKS ON GREAT OCTOBER

LD072028 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Statement by Fikryat Tabeyev, Soviet ambassador to Afghanistan, marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; date and place not given; recorded in Russian fading into Dari translation]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners of Radio Afghanistan. Today all Soviet people and progressive mankind celebrate with grandeur the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, an event which opened a new era in the history of man. Our people will celebrate this anniversary on the threshold of another great event -- the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR.

These two great historical events have close links with each other. The establishment of the USSR was a result of the victory of the October proletarian revolution, a revolution which broke the chain of social and national oppression and raised our people to a new historical level of direct, creative development. The national question is one of the most complex questions in the history of mankind. The social progress and development of societies depend to a large extent on the scientific solution to this question. The Leninist party has (?carried out) this historical duty. The party of Lenin was the first in the history of political parties to organize the workers of all nations in a united militant force. In our country, all Communists -- no matter what nationality they belong to -- are members of the one Leninist party. Their rights and obligations are the same as is their responsibility to the destiny of their homeland.

Lenin has said: Marxism and nationalism are irreconcilable. Marxism proposes internationalism -- the highest form of the unity of [word indistinct] of all nations -- in place of every kind of nationalism. The struggle and effort to construct a communist and socialist society have brought our nations and the nationalities of our countries together in their struggle for revolutionary gains.

In our time, dear comrades and friends, a question more important than the safeguarding of peace does not exist. The Soviet Union, together with the socialist countries, consistently supports the protection and maintenance of peace and the implementation of a Peace Program for the decade of the eighties. We support the new peace initiatives which have been stated by our party and government. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has said: The Soviet Union has for years been active in decreasing international tensions. By decreasing tension we mean extensive relations between countries and peoples, a serious observation of international law, respect for every country's right to sovereignty and the noninterference in each other's affairs.

The imperialist countries, led by the United States, pursues another (?policy) whose purpose is the imposition of their will on other states and peoples. America is responsible for the recent bloody events in Lebanon and it is responsible for all the blood being spilled in El Salvador.

These countries resort to every intrigue and provocation against those governments which are not to their liking. Intrigues and conspiracies against the DRA, which has risen to construct a new life responsive to the aspirations of the free Afghan people, are still being pursued by the American imperialists and their collaborators in the NATO bloc who, [word indistinct] under the mask of independent Afghanistan. Recently the U.S. Congress made a decision which reveals the direct participation of the United States in supporting the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces through military and other forms of aid. In particular, imperialism and the forces of internal reaction are pursuing an undeclared war against the revolution of Afghanistan. In this war such savage methods as intimidating and terrorizing peaceful people, setting fire to schools and hospitals and destroying the country's economic life are utilized. But time is on the side of the new and revolutionary Afghanistan.

Believing in the principles of proletarian internationalism, the CPSU and all the Soviet people have consistently maintained good intentions and feelings toward the neighboring and friendly people of Afghanistan. They have extended their help -- and will continue to do so -- to the Afghan people in their just struggle against oppression and imperialist aggression. Friendship between our peoples is founded on the great Leninist and Afghan revolutions and, despite every intrigue by international and internal reaction, is successfully moving forward. Under the leadership of Comrade Babrak Karmal, the wise policy of the PDPA and the Afghan Government is responsive to national interests and has consolidated and strengthened the popular state.

The April Revolution has rescued the people of Afghanistan from the (?sufferings) of the old and rotten feudalist and prefeudalist relations. They have chosen a new way toward progress and development. The leading and organizing role of the PDPA is being consolidated and its links and relations with the broad masses of people are being expanded.

However, the extent of progress in the construction of a new life would have undoubtedly been much greater than this if a merciless and bloody undeclared war had not been imposed on the people of Afghanistan by imperialism and the counterrevolutionary forces.

Several times Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has proposed to the Pakistani and Iranian Governments that issues of conflict could be settled in a peaceful way in accordance with recognized international regulations and the United Nations Charter. His proposals are responsive to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the region and they enjoy the complete support of the Soviet Union.

In his speech to the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Politburo and Soviet minister of foreign affairs, stated that a solution to the issues concerning Afghanistan is contained in the constructive proposals of the DRA Government. Only one thing is necessary: the cessation of foreign armed interference against Afghanistan. Interference must not be made in the internal affairs of this independent and nonaligned country.

The political solution to the situation surrounding Afghanistan will considerably improve conditions in the region and in Asia as a whole. Realistic personalities understand this matter well. In particular, we could say that the constructive policy of India concerning not only Afghanistan, but the maintenance of international peace and the safeguarding of peace in Asia as well, (?is appreciated). During the recent visit of Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, to the Soviet Union, our two countries emphasized once again that unsolved international issues could, and should, be solved by peaceful means and through negotiations. This matter is also (?included) in the search for political solutions to the problems in southwest Asia, the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia, the ending of the armed clashes between Iran and Iraq, the implementation as soon as possible of the UN resolutions regarding the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, the solution of the Palestinian issue and other international problems.

Dear listeners of Radio Afghanistan, allow me to express my assurance that friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples will also expand consistently in the future in the interests of the peoples of our countries and in the interest of maintaining international peace.

In conclusion, I wish greater success for the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council, the DRA Government and the heroic and friendly Afghan people in defending the gains of the April Revolution and in constructing a prosperous and peaceful Afghanistan.

Let friendship between our peoples grow stronger every day!

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-SRV TREATY COMMEMORATED

Thach Interview, Moscow Rally

OW070945 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Today, 3 November, is the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. PRAVDA says this treaty has helped the overall development of Vietnam and consolidated the positions of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

The fruitful friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam constitute a bright example of the new-type relations among countries as a result of the October Revolution. This was mentioned in a statement made by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, in an interview granted to a TASS correspondent. The close, all-round relations with the Soviet Union, land of the great Lenin, are firm guarantees of the SRV's national independence and sovereignty and the Vietnamese people's smooth advance on their path of socialist construction. The Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed on 3 November 1978 ushered in a new stage in the development of the fine relations between our two countries.

Comrade Nguyen Co Thach continued: Today, marking the fourth anniversary of the signing of this important document, we cannot but recall the major Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation projects such as the Vung Tau joint oil and gas enterprise, the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant and the Binh Son cement factory. With Soviet assistance, Vietnam has restored some 200 important economic installations. The increasingly expanded cooperation in the scientific and cultural field and the training of technical cadres for Vietnam's national economic sectors are also important manifestations of the friendship between our two countries. The Vietnamese people highly evaluate the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance in the transformation of the Vietnam's economy. Comrade Nguyen Co Thach stressed: Such relations and cooperation can be developed only between socialist countries.

On the occasion of the aforementioned anniversary, a rally of various strata of Soviet society was held on 2 November in Moscow. In his statement at this rally, Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the Soviet Union, stressed the great vitality of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty. He stressed the special role of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in the development of the genuine fraternal relations between the two countries. He expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people for their support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction.

Soviet Envoy's Article

OW061225 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 5 Nov 82

[From the "Review of the Hanoi Press for 5 November"]

[Text] NHAN DAN today published on page 3 Soviet Ambassador Chaplin's article, "Sixty-five Years of Following the Path of Great October."

The article highlights the Soviet Union's great achievements in social and economic development over the past years and affirms the Soviet Union's unserving foreign policy of peace and opposition to the frenzied arms race of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

Regarding the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the Soviet ambassador writes:

The coordination of action between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the international arena has become even closer and has a greater impact on world developments. The solid foundation of the cooperation between our two countries in the present stage is the friendship and cooperation agreement. In celebrating the 4th anniversary of the signing of this most important document, we have the right to say that the agreement has effectively served the cause of building communism and socialism in our two countries and the cause of peace and security of the nations of Asia and the rest of the world.

In the Soviet Union, we are well aware that the heroic people of Vietnam, under the glorious VCP's leadership, have been struggling for many years to protect their fatherland's independence and freedom, are stalwartly and bravely carrying out their noble international obligation in Southeast Asia and have always positively contributed to the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and to the struggle for our common cause, socialism and world peace.

Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made this statement at the reception in honor of the SRV party and state delegation: The cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam embraces all spheres in the political and economic life. The prospects of this cooperation are very broad. I am delighted to stress that this cooperation has brought greater practical results for both sides. Let us work together to consolidate and develop the effects of our mutual relations.

Ambassador Chaplin concludes: The Soviet people are convinced that the Vietnamese people, who proved their great heroism and self-denial during years of war, so full of hardships, will surely complete the plan for building material and technical bases of socialism formulated by the 5th VCP Congress so as to gradually improve the people's livelihood and to strengthen the SRV's national defense capabilities.

In his speech at the Kremlin reception in honor of the SRV party and state delegation, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stated: We know well that nothing can shake the will of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples to build a new life. They have loyal and trustworthy friends, among them our Leninist party and our Soviet state. Closely united around our beloved Communist Party, the Soviet people, with their might to advance toward total victory, are following along the path of building communism. In our advance, we have with us our loyal friends, namely: the fraternal Vietnam, the countries in the socialist community and progressive mankind.

May the fraternal friendship and fine cooperation between the CPSU and the VCP and between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples be constantly consolidated.

Long live Great October!

Titov Statement

OW061215 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Dear friends: On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the signing of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, we have asked Comrade Titov, chairman of the Central Committee of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, Soviet hero, labor hero of Vietnam, and Soviet cosmonaut, to make a statement. Comrade Titov said:

[Begin Titov recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] Dear Vietnamese friends, on behalf of the millions of people taking part in the activities of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society and the Soviet people as a whole, I am very happy to convey my greetings to you on this occasion of this anniversary. The Leninist party and the land of the October Revolution have always sided with you in all the stages of your revolutionary struggle. They include the pre-August revolution period, the war of resistance against foreign aggression, and also the time of peaceful labor. Comrade Brezhnev allegorically said: The USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty is a mirror reflecting our relations, the genuine, pure, bright relations of class fraternity in the common struggle for the Marxist-Leninist ideologies.

Comrade Titov continued: Four years ago, the Soviet people were very pleased to learn of the signing of that treaty. We consider it a document that has motivated us to work more actively in the noble undertaking of promoting our friendship and in making greater contributions to implementing the measures of the CPSU and the Soviet Government designed to provide assistance to a fraternal country. We can say with pride that every Soviet citizen, through his work, has close ties with your country; that millions of Soviet workers and engineers filling Vietnam's orders have joined the movement to fill them ahead of schedule; that collective Soviet sailors have considered their obligation to bring goods on a timely basis and safely to Vietnamese ports and to assist Vietnamese workers in unloading goods from Soviet ships. Soviet cadres teaching at colleges and vocational middle schools, progressive Soviet workers, have regularly passed their knowledge and experiences to the young Vietnamese students, research students, and workers who are learning trades in Soviet factories.

Comrade Titov continued: Soviet-Vietnamese friendship meetings and working Sundays with returns turned over to the funds for assistance to Vietnam are an inseparable part of the sociopolitical life in the Soviet land. It is noteworthy that the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship body, which was awarded Vietnam's Friendship Order, first class, is increasing its membership.

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the signing of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, we happily recall the visit to the USSR by an SRV party-state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh and the result of the Soviet-Vietnam talks in Moscow. It was stressed at the talks that the relations between our two countries were developing fruitfully on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty. The development of the all-round cooperation with Vietnam is a principled stand of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Comrade Titov went on: All those who have intensively taken part in the activities of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society and all Soviet people as a whole will make worthy contributions to the noble undertaking of consolidating the fraternal relations between our two countries.

Dear friends, I wish you new, glorious achievements in promoting peace and defending your fatherland. [end recording]

Kharkov Commentary

LD052356 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1547 GMT 2 Nov 82

[By TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Nov (TASS) -- It is the eve of the fourth anniversary of the USSR-SRV Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. The day when the treaty was signed, 3 November 1978, became a significant date, opening up a new phase in Soviet-Vietnamese relations. The great vital force of the treaty was founded in those glorious traditions of Soviet-Vietnamese fraternity by which it is oriented. The solidarity, friendship and cooperation of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples was tested during those difficult years of Vietnam's opposition to foreign aggression and also in everyday working life.

The 4 years which have passed since the conclusion of the treaty have convincingly shown that it reliably serves the interests of the peaceful, constructive labor of our peoples, and the cause of peace and social progress. The deepening of friendship and cooperation with Socialist Vietnam, as L.I. Brezhnev has stressed on more than one occasion, is the fundamental immutable policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state. For their part, the Vietnamese leaders indicate that close unity with the Soviet Union constitutes a cornerstone of the country's policy.

The Soviet people help the Vietnamese people to build a new life in all ways possible. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are united by a unity of goals, by common goals and aspirations, and a mutual interest in each other's successes.

Whatever sphere of life one may take, the fruits of the successful implementation of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty are evident. Party and state ties between the USSR and the SRV are deepening; cooperation in the field of science, technology, culture is stengthening. There is coordination of national economic plans, and new forms of cooperation are developing. By studying each other's experience, the sides are mutually enriched. The Soviet Union is assisting Vietnam in the construction and reconstruction of many important installations, and in the creation of a stable fuel and power foundation. The volume of goods exchange in the current 5-year plan will double.

The treaty serves to create a stable foundation which makes it possible to make these fraternal ties even broader, more intensive and more effective. This means that they will yield an even greater practical return, and this will be a new contribution in the strengthening of the positions of the socialist community.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam share the same understanding of international problems and of the ways to struggle for easing international tension, for ending the arms race and for strengthening peace. This has been demonstrated anew by the visit to the USSR of an SRV party and government delegation. The Soviet Union appreciates and supports the joint efforts by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to improve the situation in Southeast Asia and to make the region into a zone of peace and stability. The complex of initiatives put forward by these three states of Indochina is aimed at deepening the dialogue, mutual understanding and good-neighborliness of the ASEAN countries. A good foundation for this could be provided by an international conference on Southeast Asia as proposed by the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union appreciates the friendship and cooperation with Vietnam, and will always be a true and reliable friend of the heroic Vietnamese people. United by their common aims and thoughts, and by the great ideals of socialist internationalism, they will continue to follow the path of peace and to rebuff the forces of reaction and aggression.

Krichevskiy Commentary

LD052340 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Leonid Krichevskiy commentary]

[Text] It's 4 years since the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. Here to comment is Leonid Krichevskiy of Radio Moscow, and this is what he writes:

The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty signed on 3 November 1978 cemented the good and long-time relationship between the two countries. At the same time it opened up a new prospects for the fruitful development of these relations in all fields. The 4 years that have now passed show that Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation has attained a new and higher level. It has become ever more profound and versatile. There has been further progress in economic cooperation, based on the principles of full equality and mutual respect. The principal objective of this cooperation is to promote Vietnam's economic self-sufficiency and to implement socialist transformations in that country.

Scores of most different national economic projects are going up on Vietnamese soil with the USSR's assistance. Of significant part [as heard] is the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in training national personnel for Vietnamese industry, farming, for science and education.

The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty has, no doubt, international significance as well. It reflected the common stand of the Soviet Union and Vietnam on foreign policy issues and their concern about stronger peace and security. They see eye to eye on the way to defuse tensions and check the arms race. The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty is not directed against any third country. It mirrors the resolve of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to do their utmost to strengthen peace on the Asian Continent as a whole and in Southeast Asia in particular. The Soviet Union welcomes Vietnam's desire, jointly with Laos and Kampuchea, to press for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The road has been charted toward achieving that goal. It lies through a dialogue between the Indochinese states and the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and through an international conference which Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea propose to convene.

And, finally, we would like to point to the community of views taken by the USSR and Vietnam on still another issue; the matter involves China. Both the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are for normal and good-neighborly relations with China, for friendship with the Chinese people. They believe that more normal relations -- naturally, not to the prejudice of other countries -- would answer to the interests of the USSR and Vietnam, of China, too, in the interests of strengthening universal peace.

The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty promotes action on the peaceful plans for socialist construction in Vietnam. Further development of friendship and cooperation with the USSR, as the Vietnamese leaders have stressed repeatedly, is in the interests of the two countries and of the socialist community as a whole. The treaty is a substantial contribution to the cause of strengthening general peace as well.

Commentary in Mandarin

OW060311 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 2 Nov 82

[(Chekholin) commentary]

[Text] The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Moscow on 3 November 1978. It is an important milestone in the annals of the traditional friendship of fraternity between the Soviet and Vietnamese people. In this connection, our station observer (Chekholin) writes:

Warmly supporting this treaty, the socialist community's members and the world's progressive public have pointed out, without partiality, that it is a document of special and immense significance. It serves not only the interests of the Soviet and Vietnamese people, but the peace and security of Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Events of the past few years have convincingly proved the vitality of the treaty and its impact on relations in all fields between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. This was clearly shown during the talks between delegations of the two countries held in Moscow in October of this year. The delegations were respectively headed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP [Vietnam Communist Party] Central Committee and chairman of the SRV State Council.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed questions of how to further develop Soviet-Vietnamese relations and carry out comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the VCP. They also discussed current pressing international issues. The role and significance of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was emphatically pointed out during the talks, in light of the fact that the treaty has vigorously promoted the relations between the two fraternal countries.

In the course of honoring the obligations spelled out in the treaty, cooperation between the two countries in economics, science and technology, and culture has advanced full steam ahead.

The Soviet Union, a country loyal to its internationalist policy, has rendered, and is still giving support, to the SRV in its efforts to boost the national economy and promote the country's industrialization. Cooperation between the two sides is growing in the electric power, coal mining, ferrous metallurgical, chemical and machine-building industries. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has helped Vietnam to develop its food-processing industry, transport service, post and telecommunications undertakings as well as its agriculture, science, culture and public health service.

During these years of cooperation, Vietnam has put 200 large national economic projects into production with Soviet assistance. The Soviet Union is still helping this fraternal country build or renovate 100 other industrial projects. With the constant growth of trade between the two countries, hundreds of vessels have left the Soviet Union for Vietnam's seaports, carrying large quantitites of petrochemical products, metals, machinery, means of transportation, building materials, cotton and other supplies bound for Vietnam. At the same time, exports of Vietnamese commodities for the Soviet Union are also increasing, including tin, rubber, tropical crops, textiles and especially commodities for Siberia and the USSR's Far East region.

It is especially worth our notice that in the cooperation between the two sides in many forms, the Soviet Union has helped to train Vietnam's (?ethnic personnel), engineers, doctors, teachers and other specialists. Helped by the Soviet Union, more than 60,000 Vietnamese experts and skilled workers have been trained over the past few years.

Cooperation between the two countries in the field of science and technology has also expanded swiftly. The space flight of a joint Soviet-Vietnamese crew of cosmonauts was one of the most encouraging results of cooperation in this field.

Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has said: Our comprehensive cooperation relies on the glorious tradition of the close Soviet-Vietnamese friendship which has been tested in our joint efforts to defend the socialist cause and promote peaceful labor of construction. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation is the reliable foundation of relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. As in the past, the Soviet people will forever support the Vietnamese people.

With sincerity and sympathy, the Soviet people attach importance to the active efforts of Socialist Vietnam and friendly Laos and Kampuchea to establish and develop good-neighborly relations and cooperation with the Southeast Asian countries. The Soviet Union fully supports fraternal Vietnam in firmly opposing the attempt of the various reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism to isolate the SRV and aggravate the situation in the region.

Despite the sinister scheme plotted by the forces hostile to Vietnam, Vietnam's international prestige is constantly improving. More than 100 countries have recognized and established diplomatic relations with the SRV. With full confidence, Vietnam is marching forward in the ranks of all fraternal socialist countries.

Soviet Press

OW061247 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] All Soviet newspapers today published news and articles related to the fourth anniversary of the signing of the USSR-SRV Friendship and Cooperation Treaty.

PRAVDA says: This historical document marks a new development in the Soviet-Vietnamese relations, helps further consolidate the solidarity between the two socialist states and contributes to stepping up Vietnam's comprehensive development and safeguarding peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

PRAVDA reports on the glorious complete work of cadres and workers of the Ha Lam coal mine, one of the projects of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, and on their achievements in fulfilling the important tasks set forth by the 5th VCP Congress for the coal sector in the entire country and on the socialist emulation movement in honor of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's founding.

IZVESTIYA deals with typical examples of the vigorous vitality of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. The newspaper's correspondent reports on his visit to the Hanoi machine tool plant No 1, the Thang Long bridge construction site and the Dong Giao state farm, noting that everywhere the Vietnamese laboring people mentioned the great Soviet assistance to Vietnam, the Soviet experts' contributions and the Vietnamese people's achievements.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA reports on the process of building the Hoa Binh hydroelectric powerplant on the Da River, the biggest project of Vietnam, with Soviet assistance. The paper says: After this project is put into operation, not only some 5 million tons of coal will be saved every year but nearly 100,000 hectares of land in the surrounding areas will be irrigated. The favorable conditions for fluvial transportation on the Da and Red Rivers will increase. A shield protecting the Red River delta from floods will be set up. The hydroelectric power plant will supply the national economy of Vietnam's northern provinces with a powerful source of electricity to generate a new potential in the development of modern industries and the expansion of cultural construction projects.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA carries an essay on the Pha Lai thermoelectric powerplant, one of the projects of the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. The essay stresses the importance of this project in the development of Vietnam's economy in general and in the building of the hydroelectric powerplant on the Da River in particular.

Many news reports and articles related to the fourth anniversary of the signing of the USSR-SRV Friendship and Cooperation Treaty were also inserted in today's programs of the Soviet television and radio stations.

Comparison of 2 Nov Commentary

Moscow in Mandarin to China at 0700 GMT on 3 November carries a 5-minute item attributed to station observer Afonin marking the fourth anniversary of the USSR-SRV Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. The Moscow Mandarin item has been compared with the Moscow Vietnamese commentary published in the 3 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 1, and the following variation has been noted:

Penultimate paragraph, line 4 is heard in Mandarin: ...cooperation among all Asian nations. The proposals.... (rewording, eliminating editorial notation)

PRAVDA QUOTES VNA ON PRC BORDER VIOLATIONS

PM041223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 5

[TASS report: "VNA Report"]

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Nov (TASS) -- VNA has reported that in the last 10 days of October the Chinese side repeatedly subjected a number of regions of the Vietnamese provinces of Ha Tuyen, Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son to mortar and machinegun fire. Chinese personnel made an incursion onto Vietnamese territory, chopped down timber there and transported it to China. There are casualties among the SRV civilian population and considerable material damage has been caused. The Vietnamese side was forced to rebuff the border violators.

USSR-POLAND 'SOLIDARITY' ON EVE OF GOSR REAFFIRMED

LD062026 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Boris Rodionov commentary]

[Excerpts] This year -- during which the 65th anniversary of Great October falls along with the 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR and the centenary of the Polish workers' movement -- provides an excellent opportunity to recall the traditions of international solidarity that connect the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland.

The topic is all the more relevant since reflections on the ostensible solidarity with the Polish nation are currently being developed both in the White House and at NATO Headquarters, on the airwaves of Radio Free Europe and at the headquarters of the London -- Polish -- Government in emigration. The enemies of socialism and of People's Poland are resorting to the methods of Goebbels, who proclaimed the principle of the big lie. These enemies are trying to inculcate falsehoods into the consciousness of the Poles and are trying to erase from the memory of the younger generation the history of authentic internationalist class solidarity -- the solidarity between the Polish and Russian proletariat and the Soviet working class. We celebrate the centenary of the Polish workers' movement as a shared glorious date, PRAVDA recently wrote.

At present the Soviet Union and Poland, along with the other socialist countries, are fighting together against the moves by American imperialism and its backers, who are striving to undermine detente and European cooperation and who aim -- as Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stated in a speech given at the Kremlim on 27 October -- at the political isolation and economic weakening of the Soviet Union and its friends. Attempts to exploit the critical situation in Poland, to undermine the position of socialism and to carry out changes in the orientation of the foreign policy of the Polish state are bound to fail. As Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski stated in the speech he delivered during the Sejm session on October, the true security of Poland and the integrity of its national territory have their sole guarantor in the political system that came into being as a result of World War II.

The communique of the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states confirms support for socialist Poland in the international arena. The communique also confirms the fact that only Poland has the sovereign and inalienable right to decide its own internal problems. In essence, People's Poland today can rely on the active and disinterested solidarity of its unfailing allies and friends. No pharasaic phrases from those who in reality aim at the cynical exploitation of Poland as a battering ram -- to use Lenin's expression -- against the socialist world, as was the case at the beginning of the 1920's, can lead the Polish nation into error. The Soviet people are convinced that no one will ever succeed in shaking the tried and tested alliance between the Soviet Union and Poland.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON 'SUBVERSIVE' POLISH GROUP

LD041436 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA of Moscow has devoted an article to the subversive organization which calls itself the Confederation of Independent Poland. A military court in Warsaw has recently sentenced its leaders to imprisonment.

According to evidence contained in the article, the confederation was in fact a spy center which operated on orders from Western intelligence services and was in their pay. The security bodies discovered at its headquarters codes for communicating with NATO intelligence services and also instructions from them. The confederation saw its goal in overthrowing the socialist system in Poland. To achieve that goal [words indistinct] tried to infiltrate the Solidarity trade union and nationalist organizations of students.

The SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA says that developments in Poland have not been according to a script written in the West; this however doesn't mean that the struggle for social calmness and security has already been won.

MARSHAL KULIKOV OBSERVES TANK EXERCISE IN POLAND

PM090929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Lt Col V. Kiryazov reports: "Tankmen's Skill"]

[Text] The tank battalion commanded by Capt S. Bakhmat has passed its final test on the training ground. Under complex conditions the subunit carried out firing and received an excellent rating.

The course of the exercises was observed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces; Col Gen Yu. Zarudin, commander of the Northern Group of Forces; Lt Gen N. Lushnichenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group Political Directorate, and by generals and officers of the Polish Army.

The tankmen displayed high tactical skill. Valuable gifts were presented to the servicemen who distinguished themselves most during the final test.

POLISH WORKER LAUDS SOVIET AID, COOPERATION

PM031543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by printing worker Albert Kosowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee: "With All My Heart"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Soon we, with the entire Soviet people, will be celebrating two glorious dates: the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. For us Poles these dates are just as important as they are for Soviet people.

My first meeting with Soviet people took place in a particular situation, as indeed it did for many Poles of my generation. In January 1945 on a dark winter's night the shooting suddenly stopped and the doors of a small hut near Sochaczew opened. On the threshold stood three men dressed in white protective overalls. One of them said: "You are free! The Hitlerites have fled!"

They took off their hoods and we saw the red stars on their caps. My mother, crying for joy, offered the soldiers our modest hospitality. But the scouts thanked her and refused. They had to move on.

My motherland -- the Polish People's Republic -- has been, is and will be a loyal ally of the land of the soviets. The aid which the Soviet people have given and continue to give us cannot be assessed merely by specific figures. There is also the memory that remains in your heart, and you cannot measure that....

We are now living through a difficult period. That is a fact. Socialism's enemies are again trying to weaken the Warsaw Pact states' cohesion. Our opponents scorn no ways or means. But their acts of provocation in the clash with socialist Poland are doomed to ignominious defeat.

I am a printing worker at the Prasa-Ksiazka-Puch workers' publishing cooperative offset typography association. I have many friends in Moscow and Kiev.... We printing workers rate highly the aid and cooperation of Soviet paper industry workers, publishing and printing workers. In our hardest moments we have received (and continue to receive to this day) large-scale supplies from them, thanks to which production has not been halted.

For our part, we are answering the call of Comrade W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to increase the growth of book output by 25 percent and are doing everything to ensure that this essential task, so important to our culture, is fulfilled.

The vigorus work of the editorial committee for the publication in Polish of the "Complete Collected Works" of V.I. Lenin is continuing. This committee includes both Polish and Soviet publishers and editors.

Recently thematic anthologies of V.I. Lenin's works have been a great help in our party's work: for instance, anthologies such as "About the Party," "About the Trade Unions," "About the International Significance of the Experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution," "What Is Internationalism?", "About Soviet Democracy" and others. Two publishing houses, Ksiazka and Wiedza in Poland and Progress in Moscow, have taken part in publishing these anthologies.

I am sure that the cooperation and support from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will enable us to emerge from the crisis and to continue to be a firm component of CEMA.

On the eve of the festive dates in the life of the land of the Soviets it is with all my heart that I send my Soviet friends the most cordial wishes for successes and new achievements in work for the benefit of peace and socialism.

CZECH-SOVIET AMITY GROUP ENDS CONGRESS IN PRAGUE

PM041641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 82 p 4

[TASS reports: "Sincere Feelings"]

[Text] Prague, 31 Oct -- The congress of the Czech organization of the Czecholslovak-Soviet Friendship Society completed its work in Prague today. Its delegates discussed the results of this organization's activity over the past 5 years, outlined tasks for the future and exchanged experience of work on the propaganda of the Soviet people's achievements in communist building and the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Those taking part in the congress adopted a statement sharply denouncing the adventurism of U.S. ruling circles and other imperialist countries which have set course toward military confrontation. The delegates unanimously denounced the Washington strategists' inhuman doctrines of the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war.

We unconditionally support the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and all the Soviet Union's principled peace-loving initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and preventing nuclear catastrophe, the statement says. Together with all forces of peace we raise our voices in defense of the basic human right -- the right to life.

The letters sent by the congress to the CPCZ Central Committee and the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society in Moscow express the Czechoslovak working people's loyalty to friendship with the Soviet Union and their sincere desire to strengthen it for the benefit of the two countries' peoples.

Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak was elected the new chairman of the Czech Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, while Milan Grande was reelected leading secretary.

IZVESTIYA DISCUSSES SFRY ENERGY PROBLEMS

PM030959 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 16 October in the Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,800-word Belgrade dispatch by correspondent V. Ardatovskiy entitled "Facing Up to the Difficulties." Ardatovskiy discuess fuel and energy difficulties in Yugoslavia, "about which the local press is writing anxiously every day." "Some parts of Belgrade are left without electricity for several hours every day," the report says. Bosnia and Hercegovina are without power for 8-hour periods every 4 days, and soccer matches are being played during the day. Ardatovskiy describes economy measures and the search for fuel and energy reserves in Yugoslavia. He then decribes progress in the construction of thermal power stations, emphasizing that economic and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is manifested particularly widely and fruitfully in that sphere and that Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is helping Yugoslavia overcome its energy problems.

SPAIN'S PCE ELECTS NEW GENERAL SECRETARY

Carrillo Resigns

LD062340 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid November 6 TASS -- Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain (PCE) has announced his "final" resignation from his post at today's meeting of the PCE Executive Committee here.

The Executive Committee recommended Gerardo Iglesias Arguelles to the post of the PCE General Secretary.

Iglesias Elected

LD072226 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid November 8 TASS -- Gerardo Iglesias has been elected general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE] on the recommendation of the party's Executive Committee at a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain held here. Earlier he held the posts of member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Spain and general secretary of the Communist Party of Asturias [words indistinct] Communist Party of Spain.

PRAVDA ASSESSES SPANISH ELECTION RESULTS

PM051145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 82 p 5

[Report by correspondent V. Chernyshev: "Socialists' Victory"]

[Text] Madrid, Oct -- Crowds seethed almost all night on the old Plaza Mayor in Madrid. Joining hands to form a circle, young people chanted "Victory, victory!" Songs were sung and music was played. Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] supporters were celebrating its candidates' success in the 28 October parliamentary election.

The PSOE won the support of 46 percent of the electorate that voted (about 10 million votes -- almost twice as many as in the 1 March 1979 parliamentary election). And, whereas a little over 3 years ago the Socialists came in second, winning 121 seats in the Congress of Deputies; on 28 October they won 201 seats out of 350 and secured a majority in the lower house of parliament and the opportunity to form a single-party government without the need to resort to a coalition with any other political parties.

The press assesses the leftwing forces' victory in Spain as a historic moment in the life of a country which only 7 years ago was liberated from a fascist regime. Advancing the slogan of the need for change, the PSOE has attracted to its side the broad strata of the population -- working people, intellectuals, small and medium businessmen -- who favor the development of the democratic process and the continued abolition of vestiges of the former regime. It is no accident, therefore, that the recent election is assessed here as a plebiscite in which Spaniards had to decide whether the country would continue along the path of transformations, or whether the upper hand would be gained by conservative forces seeking to delay the process initiated by the collapse of Francoism and even to reverse the wheel of history.

This question arose particularly acutely after the exposure in early October of the plot to carry out a military coup the day before the election. Reaction's renewed onslaught has shown that the forces which tried to seize power in February last year and restore dictatorship in Spain have not been finally eradicated. The millions of votes cast by the electorate for the candidates of the democratic parties firmly supporting the constitution are Spaniards' unambiguous reply to reaction's intrigues.

Communist Party candidates won the support of 824,000 voters (3.8 percent).

They will be represented in congress by 5 deputies (they had 23 seats in the old parliament). Assessing the results of the voting, Spanish Communist Party General Secretary Santiago Carrillo noted that the overwhelming majority of the Spanish people had voted for a leftwing party. He attributed the Communist Party's setback in the election (it lost over 1 million votes) to the fact that some voters who had previously expressed themselves for it decided that they should ensure a PSOE victory.

The main opposition to the Socialist Party is the "Popular Alliance" -- a party which acts from overtly rightwing positions. It is headed by former Francoist Minister Fraga Iribarne. In coalition with the Popular Democratic Party it won 105 seats, whereas in 1979 Fraga and his supporters won just 9 seats. The rightwing bloc is supported by circles clinging to the privileges granted to them under the Franco regime and backed primarily by big capital.

Back in June this year, when the question of an early election was being debated in political circles only as a suggestion, the "Popular Alliance" had already begin to prepare intensively for the skirmish. It set the specific task of barring the Socialists' way to power. For this purpose it was resolved to collect the very substantial sum of 3 billion pesetas, and soon "Alliancist" Secretary General Jorge Vestringe was reporting: "We have enough money for the campaign." Then the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS noted that "outside aid is also envisaged, although the party leaders do not say so." In particular the press cited Franz-Josef Strauss as a "benefactor" from the FRG.

The rightists collected a substantial proportion of their votes in the ruins of the collapsed "Union of the Democratic Center" [UCD] which won the two previous parliamentary elections. Another section of the electorate which had previously voted for the UCD supported the socialists this time. Only a few remained loyal to the centrists, allowing them to win 13 seats in congress (they won 168 seats in 1979).

The UCD's defeat in the election was the result of the failure of its government policy, its inability to resolve the complex problems facing the country, and the unpopularity of the centrists' domestic and foreign policy. It is indicative that neither head of government Calvo Sotelo, nor most of his ministers nor the UCD secretary general has gotten into this parliament.

The elections have also shown that Spaniards reject the extremism of the far right groups which advocate the violent overthrow of the government and a return to former times.

And so, there are grounds for expecting that Felipe Gonzalez, who became secretary general of the PSOE in 1974, will head a new cabinet. The day after the vote he met with Calvo Sotelo, chairman of the outgoing government. The process of handing over power has begun.

TASS REPORTS FDP CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Partisan Conflict Revealed

LD071846 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 7 Nov 82

["Differences" -- TASS headline]

[Text] West Berlin November 7 TASS -- The congress of the Free Democratic Party ended here today. It broke the government coalition with the Social Democrats [SPD] which existed for 13 years and switched to the side of the CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Socialist Union]. These actions of the party leadership affected the work of the congress at which acute differences about the further course of the Free Democratic Party were manifested. On the eve of the congress many primary organizations of the Free Democratic Party [FDP], prominent representatives of the party publicly proclaimed their disagreement with the rupture of the coalition with the SPD.

Under the pressure of the leadership of the Free Democratic Party, the congress, however, approved the political line of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who made the initiative for the liberals' switching to the side of the CDU-CSU, and re-elected him as chairman of the Free Democratic Party by the majority vote.

It is remarkable that the congress expressed adherence to NATO's dangerous decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, including the FRG. No support was given to the resolution of former General Secretary of the Free Democratic Party Gunther Verheugen, which contained the demand to refuse to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile means in the FRG.

These decisions of the congress, far from promoting the rallying of the ranks of the party, heightened the process of its polarisation and disassociation. Many prominent liberals, among them I. Matthaeus-Maier, H. Schuhardt and others, proclaimed from the rostrum of the congress that they resign from the party due to disagreement with the political line of the leadership of the Free Democratic Party.

Political observers note that the holding of the congress of the Western German Party, Free Democratic Party, [as received] in West Berlin contradicts the concluded documents of international law under which West Berlin is not part of the FRG and cannot be governed by it.

Genscher Reelected Chairman

LD061708 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] West Berlin November 6 TASS -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher has been re-elected chairman of the West German Free Democratic Party (FDP) at the current FDP congress here. The intensity of heated discussions of the question of a new political course of the party, preceding his re-election, is indicated by the fact that only slightly more than a half of delegates -- 222 -- voted for Genscher's candidacy. As is emphasized by observers, this is the worst result for the party's leader in the entire history of FDP congresses.

By a slight majority of votes -- 210 to 181 -- the FDP leadership managed to pilot a resolution endorsing, after the event, the withdrawal of the Free Democrats from the coalition with SDPG [Social Democratic Party of Germany] and the conclusion of a new coalition agreement with the CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union]. At the same time a resolution, which firmly censures methods to which the party's leadership resorted for the realisation of these plans, was endorsed by an overwhelming majority of votes.

A number of delegates to the congress have already stated their withdrawal from the party as token of protest against such actions of the leadership.

Among the Free Democrats there is mounting movement of protest against Washington's and NATO's adventurist course towards undermining the relaxation of international tension and stepping up the arms race. This is evidenced, in particular, by a "liberal manifesto", a document which has been worked out by a "group of opponents of the FDP's coalition with the CDU-CSU", and which was submitted to the current congress for consideration. The authors of the document declare for a consistent continuation of the policy of detente and the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe, and call for a ban on new systems of weapons of mass destruction, for the elimination of the stocks of chemical weapons in the FRG and for an international ban on such weapons. Representatives of the FDP's "left wing" also submitted to the congress's consideration a document which conveys a demand for renunciation of the realisation of NATO's "double-track decision" which envisages the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Representatives of those forces in the party, with a view to realising their demands, now intend to take practical measures to consolidate their ranks.

THATCHER-KOHL BERLIN VISIT LABELED 'ILLEGAL'

PM051423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 82 p 5

[Viktor Kabanov dispatch: "At Odds With Reality"]

[Text] West Berlin -- West Berlin needs peace and calm. But surely this is not helped by the appearance in the city of some Western statesmen who are beginning to engage in propaganda here saturated with crude attacks against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries? That is what happened during the trip to West Berlin last Friday by British Prime Minster M. Thatcher. Even the bourgeois mass media note that her attacks were distinguished by particular "ferocity."

One more aspect of this visit attracts attention. The British head of government came here accompanied by FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, who acted as "host," although everyone knows he does not have the right to do so. Any "official actions" by Bonn officials in West Berlin are in direct contravention of the agreement signed by the USSR, the United States, France and Britain, in contravention primarily of its key clause, which reads that West Berlin is not a part of the FRG and cannot be administered by it -- neither now nor in the future. Nonetheless, the FRG chancellor did not conceal the fact that he was accompanying his British guest to thus reinforce the FRG's illegal claims to West Berlin.

Moreover, counter to the real state of affairs, the FRG chancellor stated that he was acting "on behalf of his fellow countrymen -- in East and West." This phrase conceals a disregard for the fact that there are two equal, sovereign and independent German states -- the FRG and the GDR -- the echoes previous claims to "single representation" long since buried by international treaties.

Although the West German chancellor mentioned the need to strictly observe the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, in fact he demonstrated a disregard for the letter and spirit of important document. Yet only strict and unconditional observance of the accords enshrined in the four-power agreement can be a guarantee of a peaceful future for West Berlin. Attempts to violate or bypass them can only harm the interests of the city and its population, and harm the cause of detente in Europe.

THATCHER, MITTERRAND MEET, DISCUSS PROBLEMS

LD052316 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1827 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, 5 Nov. (TASS) -- The latest Franco-British summit-level meeting ended here today. During the meeting, French President F. Mitterrand and British Prime Miniser M. Thatcher discussed a number of international problems, and the state of bilateral relations, which are characterized by acute differences. As the joint press conference at the conclusion of the talks showed, Paris and London have not toned down their positions in the question of the British contribution to the Community's budget. France has come out firmly against a reduction in British payments, and the granting of privileged terms to Britain on a permanent basis in the form of compensations. As the French president, F. Mitterrand stressed in this connection, "there can be no question of making this compensation a principle of Britain's annual payment." For her part, M. Thatcher demanded "an immediate settlement of this problem," stating that Britain "cannot wait for long."

The participants in the meeting also failed to overcome their differences on questions of agricultural produce trade within the EEC.

As local observers note, the sides showed that they had a common outlook on virtually only one question -- on the assessment of the actions of the American Administration, which has placed a ban on the supplies of equipment to the Soviet Union for the construction of the "Siberia-West Europe" gas pipeline. According to F. Mitterrand, this decision by the United States is "unjust' and "from a legal point of view is inadmissible." For her part, M. Thatcher stressed that the American sanctions will inflict damage on the British economy.

BREZHNEV, AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD061654 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on his own behalf, in a telegram to Federal President Rudolf Kirchshclaeger of the Austrian Republic on the occasion of the country's national holiday, conveyed most cordial congratulations and heart-felt wishes of happiness and prosperity to the friendly Austrian people. The experience which has been gained over more than a quarter of a century convincingly confirms, the telegram says, that the state treaty and the policy of permanent neutrality reliably ensure the national interests of the Austrian Republic, and promote the strengthening of its international positions as a sovereign and independent state. I express confidence that friendly relations and all-round mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Austria, as was again reaffirmed recently during your visit to our country, will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the Soviet and Austrian peoples, in the interests of the preservation and strengthening of universal peace and international detente.

A reply telegram from the President of Austria says: I whole-heartedly thank you for the congratulations sent to me on the occasion of the day of the Austrian National Holiday. Together with this gratitude I am sending to you my best wishes of health and personal well-being as well as wishes of prosperity and happy future to the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. I am convinced -- and this conviction has become still stronger as a result of my visit to the Soviet Union -- that relations between our two states, based on mutual understanding, will continue to serve as the foundation of successful cooperation for the good of our peoples.

DOMESTIC AEROFLOT FLIGHT HIJACKED TO TURKEY

For AFP, Ankara and DPA reportage on the diversion to Sinop, Turkey, of a Soviet Aeroflot domestic airliner by three hijackers of East German origin, see the Turkey section of the 8 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AIMS OF U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN LEBANON

LD061058 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- "Directors from the White House are staging a play in which the Pentagon is assigned the role of a noble knight -- the savior and defender of Lebanon", Yuriy Glukhov writes in the newspaper PRAVDA, commenting on the presence of U.S. Marines in Beirut. But this is sheer speculation. The growing American military presence in Lebanon pursues quite different aims."

Israel and the United States are allies, the author recalls. They put up a single front. Last year the defence ministers of the two countries signed an agreement on strategic alliance. It envisages cooperation in conducting operations in the Middle East. Lebanon has become another theatre of joint American-Israeli operations. And Marines appeared here not to have a sunbath on Lebanese beaches.

In August they are known to have participated in the disengagement of the warring sides in West Beirut. The United States gave guarantees that the defenceless city will not be subjected to an Israeli invasion. Those guarantees could have been provided by the Marines, but they retreated, giving way to the Israelis who forced their way into West Beirut and staged a bloodbath in Sabra and Shatila.

"Ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, with the aircraft carrier Guam, at the head, were drawn to Lebanese shores", writes Yuriy Glukhov. "American positions became in fact the first line of Israeli assault positions. Having got rid of the need to control the situation at such a complex section as Beirut, Tel Aviv got a possibility to concentrate on the Syrian front and intensify provocations against Syria."

As to the Lebanese who agreed to receive "the multinational force", in comparison with the Israeli occupation they preferred the lesser evil. No, American Marines do not spill blood on Lebanese soil, but too much of it has been spilled by their allies -- the Israeli military, the dispatch runs. The Yankees do not kill, but they stepped into Lebanon over heaps of corpses. Israel's aggression is conducted by American weapons, with American money and under an American political, and now military cover-up".

FIVE ADDITIONAL SETTLEMENTS ON WEST BANK PROPOSED

With U.S. 'Connivance'

LD051428 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writers:

Tel Aviv on Thursay confirmed its intention to set up another five Israeli settlements in the West Bank of the Jordan. The Israeli Ministry of Finance is seeking from the Knesset additional appropriations of 470 million shekels (about 16 million dollars) for the purposes.

This expansionist step by the Israeli authorities constitutes another challenge to the world public opinion which firmly condemns Tel Aviv's policy of annexation and piracy.

Official Washington once again displays ostentatious bewilderment over the Begin government's actions. A U.S. State Department spokesman has stated that the State Department does not understand why Israel is taking such steps while the USA vigorously tries to broaden the number of negotiators.

What wonder? A division of roles has long been existing between Tel Aviv and Washington in joint actions to undermine peace in the Middle East and in encroachments upon the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Arab countries.

There is no doubt that this time, too, Tel Aviv, before taking this new expansionist step, won Washington's support. It is not fortuitous that Israel announced a continuation of the construction of settlement in the West Bank of the Jordan on the very day when U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced forthcoming talks with Prime Minister Menahem Begin in the White House. The talks are to be held on November 19.

Each such meeting in the past resulted in a further strengthening of Washington's and Tel Aviv's strategic alliance. The forthcoming U.S.-Israeli summit talks will be no exception either.

U.S. connivance at the Israeli aggressor is viewed in Tel Aviv as the "green light" to further ventures and to full disregard for the U.N. Security Council's resolutions.

The Reagan administration pretends that it censures Israeli extremism. However, as a U.S. general stated recently, the USA and Israel speak the same language militarily. This manifests itself not only in lavish supplies of newest U.S. armament for the Israeli military machine but also in close contacts between the command of the armed forces of the USA and Israel. The Pentagon did not announce the arrival of General Uri Simhoni, chief of the military training of the Israeli Army, in the USA this week, and next week's visit by General David 'Ivri, commander of the Israeli Air Force. But those generals arrive in the USA not at all like private persons.

The Israeli aggression in Lebanon has fully exposed Washington's and Tel Aviv's collusion. It has shown that crimes being perpetrated by the Zionist invaders get full blessing in the USA. As Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm of Syria justly observed in a speech in parliament recently, "any Israeli aggression is ultimately a U.S. aggression."

Policy of Expansion

LD051948 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Amman November 5 TASS -- Brazenly ignoring protests of the world public, Tel Aviv continues the policy of expansion with regard to occupied Arab lands. Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Levi said on the Israeli radio that five more militarized settlements will shortly be set up on the West Bank of the Jordan. As is known, some 90 outposts of the Israeli military are now situated on this occupied Arab territory. Over 20 thousand Israeli settlers live there. By the mid-eighties Tel Aviv plans to increase the number of settlers in the area to 150 thousand.

Political observers are of the opinion that Israel is actually carrying the matters toward the annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan. Such threats were made many times by representatives of the Zionist top echelon of Tel Aviv.

It is characteristic that a representative of the U.S. Department of State in his yesterday's speech "condemned" this decision of the Israeli authorities. This hypocritical statement was Washington's awkward attempt to mislead the world public opinion, to dissociate itself from the criminal policy of Tel Aviv. Meanwhile it is well known that all the expansionist steps of Israel are explained by the unlimited support of the White House for the aggressive course of the Israeli rulers, by the "strategic alliance" between Washington and Tel Aviv. This fact was emphasized many times by many Arab leaders in their speeches. Thus, Syria's Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm said a few days ago at a meeting of the People's Council (parliament) of the Syrian Arab Republic, that any Israeli aggression is actually also a U.S. aggression.

Egyptian Reaction

LD061842 Moscow in Arabic t he Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Nov 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by A. Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The Egyptian Foreign Ministry's statement expressing protest against Israel for its decision to build new Israeli settlements -- a decision announced a few days ago by David Levi, Begin's deputy -- was published in Egypt. The statement reiterated what the minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, has said, namely, that the Israeli Government's decision is considered to be a new escalation by Israel to destroy the process of peaceful settlement. In conclusion, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry calls on Washington to bring pressure to bear on the Israeli Government to force it to abandon the building of new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza sector.

One can understand this feeling of indignation by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. The Begin clique's decision to establish five new settlements in the West Bank is a unique act of insolence especially in light of the recent events in Lebanon and the UN resolutions pertaining to this issue which call on the extremist aggressor and his protectors to abide by the international order. However, is it not Egypt itself who gave the aggressor the green light to carry out such adventures by signing the Camp David deal? Israel has built 103 settlements in the West Bank and intends to bring the number of settlers to one million in the near future in order to consolidate these territories. Did not Cairo know this when it was seeking to solve all the issues in the Middle East on the basis of the capitulative bilateral talks and the agreements concluded with the Zionists?

As for the call addressed to Washington to bring pressure to bear on Israel, it is not serious. The time has come for one to be convinced that the victory partner in the Camp David deal and Israel's partner in the strategic cooperation agreement has never taken any step in the political, economical or military fields which contravenes even indirectly the interests and designs of Tel Aviv. This is not because Washington entertains feelings of sweeping love toward Israel, but because the objectives of American imperialism and those of Israeli Zionism vis-a-vis the Arab countries are one and the same.

ISRAELI CRITICISM OF UN PUBLICATION ASSAILED

LD061720 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 6 Nov 82

["Home Truths Are Hard To Swallow" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Is there a limit to cynicism? There is none, judging by Israel's actions, be it military piracy or diplomatic demarches. Take, for example, the impudent demand by the Israeli representative at the United Nations that the October issue of the U.N. official publication "U.N. Chronicle" "be withdrawan from circulation". The publication runs materials and documents concerning the activities of this high international organization. What did Tel Aviv not like in the journal? It turns out that the issue covers the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The ambassador of Tel Aviv at the United Nations protests against "tendentious", as he put it, "exaggerations" in the description of the unbridled terror staged by the occupiers on Lebanese soil. Maybe Mr Ambassador views as an "exaggeration" the massacre in Sabra and Shatila? Or the use by the Zionist military against civilians of such barbarous means of destruct bn as suction and cluster bombs, phosphorous shells, and booby traps disguised as children's toys?!

The Israeli ambassador complains that publications like those in the "U.N. Chronicle" "harm the reputation of his government". For goodness' sake, what kind of reputation is this diplomat taking care of?! Headed by inveterate terrorists Begin and Sharon, his government has won the reputation of a band of killers in the whole of the civilised world and even in Israel itself.

In any case, it was precisely in this way that it was qualified by participants in a 400,000-strong protest demonstration which took place in Tel Aviv not so long ago.

The impudence of the Israeli demarche at the United Nations appears the more unexampled as this "protest" was made at a time when the question of the legitimacy of Israel's participation in the work of this organization has been raised in general. The Zionist state has not only covered itself with shame, pursuing a policy of international piracy and genocide, but also constantly flagrantly violates the basic norms of international law and of the U.N. Charter, thereby placing itself outside the world community of nations.

The cynicism of the ruling Zionist clique is of course not without cause. It is nourished by unlimited support which the USA gives to its strategic ally. Within the walls of the selfsame United Nations Organization the USA about forty times voted against resolutions which condemned Israel's aggressive actions and crimes, and frustrated the application of sanctions to it, sanctions which are provided for by the charter. Is it any wonder that Tel Aviv diplomats, relying on Washington's invariable patronage, conduct themselves as unceremoniously and impudently as Israeli generals?

By all appearances, they would like to muzzle those who tell the world the truth about Tel Aviv's criminal doings. But this is not in the Israeli diplomats' power. The "protest" by the Israeli diplomat at the United Nations, as was to be expected, has been [words indistinct] by the U.N. information service.

U.S. PERSIAN GULF MANEUVERS SET FOR NOV-DEC

'Jade Tiger'

LD052034 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 5 TASS -- The United States will hold extensive military exercises, codenamed "Jade Tiger" in the Middle East, the ABC television network said. The maneuvers are going to become the most large-scale demonstration of American military power since the "Bright Star" exercises held in Egypt, the Sudan, Somalia and Oman last November, the ABC report says. They include the planned airborne landing of 1,000 Marines into Oman, situated strategically at the entrance to the Persian Gulf, it continues. Oman will also be the site of air defence maneuvers with F-15 fighters and planes equipped with the early warning and detection system AWACS. Other countries to be involved in the mock battles are Somalia and the Sudan.

The television company said "Jade Tiger" would aim at practising combat activities of U.S. Armed Forces in the strategic region.

Further Report

LD061106 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 6 TASS -- The Pentagon plans to hold exercises in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf late in November, early in December. This was reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, referring to the Pentagon's official circles. About 1,000 American Marines, men and officers are to be landed in Lebanon, "special operations" are to be carried out with the participation of American special-purpose units in the Sudan, the anti-aircraft defences will be tested in Oman and Somalia with the participation of American F-15 fighter-bombers in the course of the exercises. 2,500 American servicemen are to be involved in the exercises.

Last year the United States held similar exercises in the area of the Indian Ocean and the Middle East, codenamed "Bright Star".

Reports on new provocative military exercises of U.S. Armed Forces coincided with the stay in Australia of the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who is having negotiations on expansion of Australian support for the operation of the American Navy in the Indian Ocean.

IRANIAN, IRAQI ACCOUNTS OF LATEST OFFENSIVE

LD071404 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran November 7 TASS -- Iranian troops yesterday mounted a fresh offensive on Iraqi positions in the north Khuzestan Province, Radio Tehran reported. It said that several hundred Iraqi troops had been taken prisoner and that more than 620 of them had already been transferred to the rear. Two Iraqi brigades had been encircled and one mechanized brigade totally destroyed. A total of 45 tanks and armoured personnel carriers had been captured. Two Iraqi planes had been shot down. One pilot had been taken prisoner.

Baghdad November 7 TASS -- Iranian troops launched another push against the positions of the Iraqi corps in the area of the Iraq-Iran border in the sector of Maysan province, the Iraqi high command reported. It said the onslaught had been repelled and the enemy had been forced to retreat, losing 982 men killed. It also said that seven Iranian tanks, 12 armoured personnel carriers and other combat equipment had been destroyed.

The Iraqi Air Force yesterday had strafed Iranian positions and troop and material concentrations in the area bordering on the Iraqi province of Maysan and behind the enemy's line in the front's central and southern sections.

BREZHNEV CABLES TUNISIAN LEADER ON FLOOD DISASTER

LD051356 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to President Habib Bourguiba of the Tunisian Republic. The telegram says: "On behalf of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on my personal behalf I express sincere sympathy in connection with the calamity which befell the friendly Tunisian people -- the flood which claimed many deaths and did much material damage.

"Please convey profound condolences to the bereft families and relatives."

MILITARY STAGES COUP D'ETAT IN UPPER VOLTA

LD072038 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Paris November 7 TASS -- A FRANCE PRESSE correspondent reports from Niamey with a reference to Radio Ouagadougou that a state coup was staged in Upper Volta last night. A group of the military overthrew Upper Volta's government headed by Colonel Saye Zerbo. The radio announced that the Provisional Commission of National Salvation, set up today, assumed power. The Military Committee of Revival for National Progress that had ruled the country earlier has been disbanded. Its chairman, Saye Zerbo, and a number of other members of the committee were arrested, the FRANCE PRESSE correspondent reports with a reference to "informed sources."

Curfew has been imposed on that west African state by the decree of the new authorities. Borders have been closed. The telephone and telegraph communication with other countries has been disrupted. The Provisional Committee of National Salvation made a call to the citizens of Upper Volta to "rally around the new regime and show vigilance."

A statement of the provisional committee says that the new authorities "will honor international agreements and commitments adopted by the country earlier."

MOZAMBIQUE AIR FORCE CHIEF DEPARTS MOSCOW

PM051601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Maj Gen J.A. Mpfumo, commander of the Air Force and the Air Defense Force of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who has been in the Soviet Union on an official visit, left Moscow 31 October. He was here at the invitation of Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister.

'DISTURBANCES' IN NIGERIA REPORTED

LD060056 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] According to reports from Lagos, there were [word indistinct] disturbances in a number of cities in northern Nigeria, in particular in Maiduguri, Kano and Kaduna. More than 400 people died as a result. At present, the president's statement published in Lagos points out, police are in full control of the situation in these cities. Nigerian legislation strictly bans any discrimination or infringement of citizens' interests on racial, ethnic or religious grounds. Nigeria's development plan provides for narrowing the gap in economic and cultural standards between the northern Nigeria and more advanced southwestern areas. Higher and secondary educational establishments have been opened and factories have been built in the north of the country.

However, in reality, changes in people's consciousness have been taking place slower than advancement in culture and economy. Nationalistic and religious prejudices are still very strong and do serious damage to the young state, especially now when the West is trying hard to destabliize the situation in Africa and destroy the gains the liberated nations have won in difficult struggle.

KREMLIN MEETING 5 NOV MARKS 65TH ANNIVERSARY

Television Coverage

LD051742 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1355 GMT on 5 November carries the Kremlin Palace of Congresses ceremony dedicated to the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary. As the leaders file into the hall, Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman Promyslov is followed by Brezhnev, who walks unaided at an even pace, and then Tikhonov and Chernenko. Andropov is briefly glimpsed behind Chernenko as the audience is shown. Brezhnev and Promyslov stand at their places as Chernenko crosses behind, followed by Grishin, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Ponomarev and Kuznetsov. Solomentsev and Demichev can also be seen entering the second row of the presidium.

After the leaders have taken their places in the presidium, in the front row are from left to right, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Grishin, Chernenko, Brezhnev, Promyslov, Tikhonov, Andropov, Ustinov, and Academy of Sciences President Aleksandrov and other unidentified figures. As Promyslov stands to open the meeting Andropov and Tikhonov can be seen engaged in conversation. They are also observed in discussion periodically throughout the ensuing speech by Grishin.

As the anthem is played, Chernenko, Brezhnev, Promyslov and Tikhonov are shown and then the entire presidium. In the second row can be seen, from left to right, Arkhipov, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Rusakov, Yepishev, Georgadze and other unidentified figures.

At 1401 GMT Promyslov introduces Grishin, as the audience is shown and then Grishin beginning his speech at the podium.

Several minutes later the entire presidium is scanned from right to left showing that the second row also includes Dymshits, Bodyul, Baybakov, Ogarkov, Kulikov, Nuriyev, Marchuk, Novikov and Tyazhelnikov. Kirilenko is not observed to be present. An aide brings some papers to Chernenko. Shortly afterward an aide is seen to bring papers to Andropov. At 1416 GMT the entire presidium is shown once again. Shortly afterward Tikhonov passes a file of papers to Ustinov who begins reading them. As Grishin continues his speech the audience is shown periodically. At 1436 GMT Chernenko can be seen talking with Brezhnev.

At 1505 GMT Grishin concludes his speech. As the anthem is played the audience rises as the leaders stand. Brezhnev and Chernenko are briefly shown together.

During the ceremony Brezhnev is shown briefly but there are no close-up shots of him or any of the other leaders. At these times Brezhnev's jaw is seen to be working.

The program concludes at 1506 GMT, whereupon there is a 40-minute interval before the Kremlin concert dedicated to the occasion. When the program resumes for the concert the box is entered first by Brezhnev, who walks unaided to his seat accompanied by a civilian aide. The aide takes his arm and helps Brezhnev to his seat. The other leaders enter after Brezhnev. As they take their seats, the lineup in order is from left to right, Ustinov, Gromyko, Andropov, Tikhonov, Brezhnev, Chernenko, Grishin, Gorbachev and other unidentified figures.

The concert ends at 1712 GMT. From left to right Gromyko, Andropov, Tikhonov, Brezhnev and Chernenko stand and applaud. The aide stands behind Brezhnev and moves his chair aside. Chernenko turns to leave the box as the other figures continue applauding. The program concludes with a shot of the audience.

Leaders at Session

LD051550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpt] A solemn session was held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses today on the celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The participants greeted Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov and Rusakov with a tumultuous ovation.

Grishin Address

LD051754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1403 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Speech by Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, entitled: "Carrying on the Cause of the Great October Revolution," delivered at the solemn meeting held 5 November in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- live; Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 November on pages 1 and 2 carries Grishin's address under the headline: "Continuing the Cause of Great October. Comrade V.V. Grishin's Report at the Solemn Meeting on the Occasion of the 65th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 5 November 1982"; this has been compared to the radio version and the variations in PRAVDA are noted in brackets]

[Text] Comrades: Sixty-five years have passed since the Great October Socialist Revolution was achieved in our country. It has become the most significant event in world history. For the first time the struggle of the working people against the power of capitalists and landowners was crowned with complete victory. The party of Lenin inspired and organized this victory. It was able to rally around the revolutionary proletariat the many millions of the working peasantry who were struggling for land, to mould together in the struggle for socialism the unconquerable aspiration of the oppressed peoples of Russia for national equality and the general democratic movement for peace. Since then the banner of socialism raised by the October Revolution has been proudly fluttering over the world as a symbol of the future of all mankind.

History knows of quite a few revolutions which have played a great role in the destinies of the peoples, in social development. By its character and its historic consequences, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, the October Revolution occupies a special place among them. It put an end to the exploitation of man by man and initiated the restructuring of society in the interests of the working people themselves. It inaugurated the era of the liberation of the working class and all working people from the ills, suffering and humiliation caused by the 1,000-year domination of the oppressors.

October 1917 fundamentally changed the course of world development. The epoch of complete domination by international capital vanished forever into the past. As a result of the victory of the revolution the world system of socialism has come about and is successfully developing in a number of countries. The colonial empires have collapsed under the pressure of the national liberation struggle of the peoples. The young, liberated countries have begun to play an active role in world politics. Many of them have chosen the path of [socialist orientation, a path of -- PRAVDA addition] socialist development. The communist movement has become the most influential political force of the present day. The revolutionary cause started by the October Revolution is moving forward; it lives and is victorious. [applause]

The Soviet people are meeting the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution in an atmosphere of great moral and political upsurge, and with new labor achievements in the struggle for the fulfillment of the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress. The present year is remarkable for the fact that it is the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This glorious anniversary is convincing testimony to the outstanding successes of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU and the fraternal friendship of all nations and ethnic groups of our socialist motherland.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which has shown a rivetting example of the just solution of the nationalities question, appears now in front of the whole world as an inviolable family of republics with equal rights which are together building communism. The Soviet people, rallied closely around the Communist Party and its Central Committee, with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that true continuer of the cause of Lenin, at its head, is moving firmly along the road of October, the road of communist creativity, and peace. [applause]

Comrades! Each time when we solemnly mark another anniversary of our revolution we turn again and again to its ideas and think about all that has been experienced and done in order to solve new tasks better and more effectively. This is an old tradition of our party which was laid down by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. In 65 years the country has moved along a glorious -- though not easy -- path, the path of the first discoverer of the new world. In bitter struggle the working people, under the leadership of the party, have defended the gains of the Great October, defended them against the furious onslaught of foreign intervention and internal counterrevolution and overcome the resistance of the exploiter classes. Historic victories have been won in solving the most important and most difficult task of socialist revolution, that of creativity. Within a very short period and in a difficult international situation the industrialization of the country has been achieved, the Leninist cooperative plan has been implemented, and for the first time in the world a major agriculture has been created which is founded upon collectivist principles.

A gigantic flight has been made from age-old backwardness, illiteracy and spiritual enslavement of the masses to the highest frontiers of advanced science and culture.

The successful solution of all these tasks has made our homeland a mighty socialist power. Our achievements could have been even more significant if the people's creative work had not been interrupted by fascist Germany's brigand attack. The Soviet people were forced, with arms in their hands, to defend the social system they had created, and they defended it. By unparalleled feats in the Great Patriotic War they saved their homeland and all mankind from enslavement by the fascist barbarians. Losses in the war were heavy and the material losses inflicted by it were vast, but the party's will and the people's labor heroism revived thousands of towns, villages, factories and works from the postwar ashes and ruins. Today, on this festive day, we express the feeling of boundless respect and gratitude to the fighters of the revolution, to the glorious Leninist Guard, to the veterans of the civil war and of the First 5-Year Plan periods, to the participants in and heroes of the Great Patriotic War, to the tireless toilers of the war years and of the period of postwar restoration who carried high the triumphant banner of the October Revolution. [applause]

During the past few decades life has moved far ahead. The country has ascended to peaks of social progress. Its economic potential has grown gigantically. At present the Soviet Union turns out one-fifth of the world's industrial output. The equipment and material base of agriculture has been qualitatively updated. There has been a considerable increase in its gross output. Capital construction has reached an immense scale. Each 5-year plan period, thousands of new industrial enterprises and new transport highways are brought into operation.

The Soviet Union marches in the first ranks of scientific-technical progress and world culture. A striking indicator of this is the success in the sphere of nuclear-power engineering, space and laser equipment, electronics and chemistry, the creation of powerful hydraulic turbines and in many other spheres of science and technology. The state's investments in the development of public education and culture are growing.

Socialism has given the Soviet people what the capitalist system is unable to give: confidence in tomorrow; a reliably guaranteed right to work; the lowest rent for housing in the world; free education and medical services; new relations between people based on the principles of collectivism and comradely mutual aid; and active participation by the masses in running the affairs of state and society, which have immense social value.

The main sociopolitical result of the road covered by the homeland of the October Revolution is the building of developed socialism, the creation of a socialist state of the whole people. It rests on a lasting alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia. Their steady rapprochement leads to the establishment of a basically classless structure of society in the historic framework of mature socialism. The present stage of the development of Soviet society has considerably expanded the opportunity for further socioeconomic progress.

At the same time, social requirements have grown. Life has posed many economic, social and ideological questions in a new way, and the party has given then extensive well-reasoned answers. The decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses defined the scientifically-based strategy of the development of Soviet society in conditions of mature socialism. An invaluable contribution to their creative elaboration and implementation of the policy of our party within the country and on the international arena is made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

In his brilliant reports, speeches, and works he has enriched Marxist-Leninist theory with fundamental [generalizations and -- PRAVDA addition] conclusions. Soviet people rightly link his name with the profound turn in the economy of the country toward varied tasks of raising the well-being of the people, and the tremendous organizational work of the party in their implementation. Unshakable loyalty to Lenin's behests, constant concern for the development and strengthening of our state, for people, the creation in the party and in the country of an atmosphere of efficiency and creativity, selfless struggle for international detente, for peace, against the war threat, have earned Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev general recognition and lofty prestige in our country and among all honorable people of the planet. [applause]

The 26th CPSU Congress was a major historic landmark in the life of Soviet society. At the center of its decisions stands the man of labor, his needs and requirements. The congress opened up new horizons before the society of developed socialism, showed ways if effectively realizing its mighty economic, scientific-technical and spiritual potential and gave the party and people a concrete and clear program of activity not only for the 11th 5-Year Plan but also for the period up to 1990. The whole life of the country is being lived today under its mounting influence.

The CPSU Central Committee directives and the party's primary tasks were defined at the CPSU Central Committee plenums, which have taken place since the congress. The main task is to ensure the reliable supply of foodstuffs to the population in the shortest possible time. This task, stated Comrade Brezhnev at the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is not only a paramount economic task, but also a pressing sociopolitical task. The USSR Food Program endorsed by the plenum is vivid proof of the truly Leninist concern for the welfare of the people, for the further improvement and narrowing of the gap in the conditions of life and work in towns and villages. It is, at the same time, a qualitatively new stage in the development of the entire agroindustrial complex of the country. The program envisages large-scale measures to increase the efficiency of agriculture, a coordinated development of all links of the agroindustrial complex, and the elimination of existing difficulties and disproportions. Vast sums -- which constitute one-third of the overall volume of capital investiment in the 11th 5-Year Plan -- are directed toward the development of the agroindustrial complex. The economic situation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is to be strengthened; the management of agriculture and of branches of industry allied with agriculture is to be perfected.

A key question in the development of the country's entire national economy is the completion of the transfer of the economy onto the rails of intensive development. This assumes particular urgency in connection with the fact that our economic development in the 1980's is complicated by the influence of a number of factors. These are -- as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress -- a reduced growth of labor resources, higher costs in connection with the opening up of regions in the east and Siberia [PRAVDA substitutes "north" for "Siberia"], and growing expenditures for the protection of the environment.

Serious efforts and large sums of money are needed for the development of roads, transportation and communications -- which are lagging behind the growing needs of the economy -- and also for the [fundamental -- PRAVDA addition] reconstruction of old enterprises of which quite a few still remain.

In these conditions the intensification of the economy is the most important virtually the only means of successfully solving the set tasks. The acceleration of scientific-technical progress holds a central place in changing the economy over to an intensive mode. Hardly anyone today needs to be convinced of the importance of this. Through the introduction of new equipment and the scientific organization of labor we are able to obtain two-thirds of the whole of our growth in labor productivity in industry. This is why it is so important to bring all industries, all links in the economy, up to the foremost frontiers of science and technology, to ensure that the work of scientific collectives is at a highly efficient level and to achieve an acceleration and high quality of research and development work and its rapid introduction into production. Moving along this road we will achieve what was pointed out by the 26th CPSU Congress, namely, that our economy should embody the integration of science and production, the inviolable alliance of creative thought and creative labor. Perfecting methods of extracting and using natural resources and the economical use of raw materials, fuel and electric power [PRAVDA substitutes "energy" for "electric power"] are an important reserve for intensifying and raising the efficiency of production. Given the current scale of the economy, these savings are in many cases equivalent to a growth in production and a very considerable growth at that. Judge for yourselves: The savings in electricity which have been mapped out for 1982 will exceed the growth in its output obtained last year. And the elimination of losses of individual types of agricultural produce during transportation, storage and processing would give the same result as the growth in their volume projected for the 5-year plan.

Savings and thrift are very important economic matters. At the same time they are the moral duty of the Soviet person. For it is precisely from a thrifty and zealous attitude toward every pood of grain, coal and metal that genuine socialism begins, as Lenin taught. It is from here that laboring socialist ethics take their origin. The consistent implementation of the course toward the intensification of production requires that the efficiency of capital investment be raised substantially and also that the fuel and power complex be further developed and improved. Alongside the buildup in the extraction of oil and gas, an improvement in the structure of the fuel and power balance and the introduction of energy-saving technology have to be ensured. This will make it possible to substantially raise the efficiency of the economy. The constant attention of state and party organs, and of all economic managers, must be fixed on all these questions.

Comrades: During the time that has elapsed since the congress not a little has been done. Displaying a high level of labor and political activity, selflessness and initiative, Soviet people have been working successfully on the fulfillment of the congress directives and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Many new production, cultural and amenity projects have been put into operation. The development of some of the greatest construction schemes of the present day is being successfully implemented. There has been an increase in the scale of the technical reequipping and reconstruction of existing enterprises. According to a preliminary assessment, the volume of industrial production will have grown during the 2 years of the 5-yean plan by 6.3 percent. In accordance with the congress decisions, an accelerated rate of development is being ensured for the production of consumer goods.

These years have been difficult for agricultural workers. However, the complicated weather conditions were countered with precise work organization and labor enthusiasm of the masses. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, a number of oblasts, krays and republics achieved good results in the production and procurement of agricultural products.

As is known, successes in the economy do not just come by themselves. They are always backed by the selfless efforts of the workers, peasants, engineering and technical wokers, managers of enterprises, party and soviet cadres.

The party Central Committee has a high assessment of their selfless labor, creative initiative and a high level of understanding of their civic duty. [applause]

The working people of Moscow are carrying out an active struggle to implement the 26th party congress decision to turn the capital of our homeland into a model communist city. Muscovites made a confident start to the 5-year plan. The production tasks for 1981 and for the first 10 months of this year were fulfilled ahead of schedule. And all the increase in industrial production has been obtained by means of raising labor productivity. The proportion of products in the highest quality category in the volume of products which are subject to such certification will this year amount to 44 percent. The tasks for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan are being successfully fulfilled in the sphere of construction, the municipal economy [gorodskoye khozyaystvo], science and other spheres.

The successes which have been achieved are, to a considerable extent, the result of the broad scale of socialist competition in which 4.8 million Muscovites now participate. Inspired by the ideas of the party, the working people of Moscow were the initiators of the struggle for the fullest possible use of the achievements of science and technology in securing savings in material and energy resources; the movement for economy and thrift at every work place; for extending the range and improving the quality of consumer goods; and for the creation of low-waste technology. Hundreds of thousands of Muscovites fulfilled ahead of schedule -- by the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution -- their personal and brigade tasks for the 2d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The working people of Moscow are now actively preparing for the Communist subbotnik devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Comrades: In marking the anniversary of the October Revolution we must, as Lenin taught, clearly see unresolved problems and difficulties and concentrate attention on overcoming them. Not all the results of economic activity can yet satisfy us. There are enterprises, associations and even industries which are not coping with plan tasks and are failing to honor contractual commitments. The rate of increase in production and labor productivity is still inadequate in a number of industries. Losses of working time, materials and energy are still high. Skillful use of natural resources is not always made. Transportation is still lagging behind the requirements of the country. The elimination of shortcomings in capital construction is slow.

The successful fulfillment of the tasks of economic and social development depends to a great extent on the further improvement in the organization of the management of production and the entire economic machinery. The main slogan today is maximum organization and efficiency. This means strict implementation of plan tasks and contractual commitments, an efficient working rhythm in every link of the unified national economic complex, and a smoothly running system of economic ties. This means the strictest discipline and responsibility, ability to work prudently and thriftily and to always aim for the achievement of the highest final results in all things.

It is precisely from such positions that we must evaluate the economic activity and the business and political qualities of managers of production and the work of labor collectives. It should be stressed that the strengthening of order and organization does not require material expenditure. But the effect is considerable. Considerable reserves are to be found in the skillful combination of centralized planning with local initiative. The party is constantly developing these principles. It requires that all tasks be resolved, first and foremost, from overall state positions, and that all manifestations of vested interest and narrow departmental interests be combatted. At the same time it is expanding in every possible way the rights of republican and local bodies in such questions; for example, guaranteeing the integrated nature of economic and social development, the effective use of material resources and manpower, and the supply of consumer goods to the working people. Special attention is being given to the development of self-sufficiency and the expansion of the rights and responsibility of production associations and enterprises.

The profound connection between economic and social progress is a characteristic feature of the contemporary development of Soviet society. Economic achievements made it possible, during the 1970's, to implement the country's broadest ever social program, for which almost twice as much funding was allocated as during the previous 5-year plan [PRAVDA substitutes "decade" for "5-year plan"].

Social measures are being consistently implemented. Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan period, the pay of workers in a number of branches of the national economy has been increased, including railway transportation, the coal industry, construction enterprises and some others. Minimum pensions are being raised. The material position of families with children is being improved. The CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to pursue this line further.

Our party attaches great significance to the further improvement of the socialist distribution of material wealth in accordance with the labor contribution of each worker in the collective. The consistent implementation of this principle stimulates honest, conscientious labor, innovation and shock work. It is incumbent upon party, administrative, trade union and economic organizations to seek to ensure that the socialist principle of distribution is observed always and everywhere, that it is observed not formally but in essence.

Through labor we have honor and material welfare. But one must wage a resolute and implacable struggle against spongers -- those who indulge in deception, speculators and bribe-takers, against all these social parasites. Our attention was again drawn to this by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech in Baku. Labor is the major sphere of man's activity in life. In the current 5-year plan period much is to be done not only to raise the productivity of labor, but also to enrich its content. That is why the task advanced by the party to eliminate manual, inefficient and hard physical labor is not just an economic, but also a most important social task.

Socialism establishes a new system of social and moral values, rejecting the psychology of gain and consumerism, which is characteristic of the bourgeois way of life. In socialist society man is primarily the maker, the creator of the material and spiritual benefits, living by all the concerns of today's world. That is our ideal. But to a considerable extent it is also our reality. A man, selflessly devoted to the ideas of communism, of inner integrity, pure in heart and thought; a man loving labor and knowing how to work; a man of action, with all-round knowledge and broad political outlook -- is a most important result of the activity of our party. The profound understanding by the Soviet people of their social duty is vividly manifested today in the scale of socialist competition, the movement for a communist attitude toward labor and in mass communist subbotniks. It is clear that before the full implementation of our aims in the formation of a new man there is no small amount to be done. An important place here belongs to ideological and educational work. The party is striving to enhance its role in the resolution of economic and social tasks and in the development of the political standard and consciousness of the masses. It is striving so that the truthful word of party propaganda brings to people a living [zhivoy] thought, a Bolshevik passion and conviction and so that a desire is born to work better for the good of our socialist homeland.

At a time when the ideological struggle has become sharply exacerbated in the world arena, it is more important than ever before to inculcate in each Soviet person a high vigilance and an ability to wage -- from clear-cut class positions -- an uncompromising and offensive struggle against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

Comrades, the greatness of the October Revolution has become manifest in the fact that it vividly revealed the real meaning of many ideas and slogans, which have for centuries troubled some of the most profound minds of mankind -- democracy, freedom, equality. It is with these words dear to the people of labor that the bourgeoisie has always concealed its anti-people policy. The October Revolution returned genuine meaning to democracy as the power of the people and for the people. It put an end to the time when the slogans "Freedom and Equality" served as a means for the shameless cheating of the masses.

Freedom, Lenin said, if it runs counter to the liberation of labor from the yoke of capital, is a deception. It was in order to make the means of production public property that socialism freed the laborer from exploitation and made him the real master of the wealth he was creating and affirmed the principles of collectivism in public life. The famous words of Marx and Engels -- the free development of each individual is the condition for the free development of all -- have become in fact the fundamental principle of our society.

Now this principle has been enshrined in the USSR Constitution, in which the profound democracy of our state of the whole people and the very wide-ranging social, economic, political and personal rights and freedoms of citizens have found a concentrated expression. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet people has achieved, over the past 65 years, huge successes in the economic and social development of the country. In marking the anniversary of October we are celebrating and praising the present generation of the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the intelligentsia, which, in their tireless struggle for fresh prospertiy of our homeland and for fresh succcesses in communist construction, are worthily continuing the great deed of the October Revolution.

Comrades, the Great October Revolution has created the material strength capable of firmly confronting in the international arena imperialism and the forces of reaction, aggression and war -- the first workers and peasants state. In all their work Lenin and the Bolsheviks proceeded from that very profound truth that in the consciousness of the working people the will to freedom from exploitation and the will to peace are fused into a single whole. The slogan "Peace to the People" was one of the main ones to bring forth the invincible movement of the masses that led to the victory of the October Revolution. An end to wars, peace between peoples and an end to plunder and violence, this is our ideal, Vladimir Ilich Lenin said. This ideal remains the guiding principle of the whole of the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state today as well. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stresses that today, there is no more important task on an international level for our party and our people and also for all the peoples of the planet than the upholding of peace.

The Leninist approach to the problem of war and peace has been specifically embodied and developed in the decisions of the most recent party congresses. It has been legislatively enshrined in the USSR Constitution. Today our party is persistently fighting for the implementation of the Peace Program for the Eighties, which was put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. Linked together by a profound continuity, these fundamental documents determine the consistent peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy, its thrust toward the consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, the intensification of detente, the development of the worldwide [PRAVDA substitutes "peaceful" for "worldwide"] cooperation of states, the conscientious adherence to the norms of international law, respect for the sovereignty of every country and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other. Our policy is making a practical contribution to the struggle to curb the arms race, and to strengthen security and mutual trust on a just basis.

Its immense significance for the destinies of mankind becomes especially clear at the present time, when the U.S. ruling circles have taken it upon themselves to cancel out all the positive things achieved during the seventies, to bury detente and to revive the cold war. Hiding behind the myth of the Soviet threat, they have adopted a course of upsetting the present military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, of securing military supremacy for themselves, of dictating political conditions to others from a position of strength. They are proclaiming monstrous doctrines justifying the admissibility of nuclear wars; claims to world hegemony relying on the policy of an unbridled arms race; ever more new types and systems of mass annihilation weapons are being developed intended for deployment on land, on sea, in the atmosphere and now even in space. Vast resources are being expended on these aims and they are now being counted not in billions but in trillions of dollars.

All of this is backed by the adventurist and, let us say bluntly, vain strivings of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily American imperialism, to achieve social revenge at any price, to regain their lost positions in the international arena. Official Washington is calling for a crusade against communism, comes out as the world gendarme in the struggle against the national liberation movement. Its political lexicon abounds with such words as boycott, blockade, sanctions, bans. And all of these are used with regard to sovereign countries which do not wish to be at the beck and call of the occupant of the White House. It now addresses its allies with similar threats and does not stand on ceremony with them, infringing their sovereign rights to develop economic relations with other countries as they see fit.

One cannot but see that such a policy of imperialism worsens and complicates the international situation, and creates the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war which would be destructive for mankind. Under these conditions, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state are tirelessly and purposefully working in the of peace, for the continuation of detente and peaceful cooperation. No differences of interests and no contradictions between states should stand in the way of guaranteeing the paramount right of man, the right to life.

In recent years the Soviet Union has submitted important peace initiatives, whose realization could stop the stockpiling of lethal weapons and then also reduce their stocks. There is no type of weapon which our country would not be ready to limit or ban on a mutual basis. The Soviet peace-loving position is encountering broad understanding in the world. It is characteristic, for example, that the present proposal -- our proposal -- on the quantitative freeze of strategic weapons by the USSR and the United States and the limitation of their modernization during the period of negotiations accords with the demand of sober-minded politicians and the public in the West, including in the United States.

A number of peace-loving steps have been made by the USSR unilaterally. One of the major ones is the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Is this not an example of sincere concern for the destiny of peace? [applause]

At the UN General Assembly session currently taking place the Soviet state has once again demonstrated its good will. Proof of this is its proposal for a complete and universal end to nuclear weapons tests. Of course, the Soviet Union proceeds from the principle of equality and identical security of the sides. It is from this stance that the USSR is striving to achieve constructive accords [dogovorennosti] at the talks being held in Geneva on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic weapons. Our country does not recognize anyone as having the right to military superiority. However, if attempts are made to achieve military superiority by stationing in Europe hundreds of new U.S. nuclear missiles, or by any other means, the Soviet Union will take the necessary measures in response. It will be able to safeguard its security and the security of its allies. [applause]

Under conditions of heightened aggressiveness by imperialism our party is showing great vigilance and is doing everything necessary to strengthen the country's defense potential. Fresh proof of the concern about the armed forces came in the participation of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other party and state leaders in the recently held conference of the leading staff of the Soviet Army and Navy. The bright and pithy speech of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at that conference was welcomed by the Soviet people and the armed forces personnel as a program for the further enhancement of the level of combat readiness of the Army and Navy. Soviet people are confident that their peaceful, constructive labor is under the reliable protection of our glorious armed forces. [applause]

Comrades, the high prestige and effectiveness of the Soviet foreign policy course are enhanced by the fact that it is drawn up and implemented in close coordination with the fraternal socialist states. The coordinated foreign policy steps of the countries of the socialist community make it possible to achieve major successes in the solution of pressing international problems.

All the practical activity of the fraternal countries serves as weighty proof of the fact that socialism brings peace to all the peoples of the world. This manifested particularly vividly in Europe, where their peace-loving policy, [of the socialist countries -- PRAVDA addition] has become a firm and integral factor in the peaceful, good-neighborly cooperation of all the peoples of the continent. They advocate a constructive conclusion of the Madrid meeting and the further progressive development of the European process of detente which was begun in Helsinki.

If we speak of Asia, then here, too, the fraternal countries are working for an improvement in the international situation. This is the thrust of their well-known recent foreign policy initiative. A good contribution to strengthening the bases of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world would be the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet Union is invariably and sincerely striving for their improvement, but not to the detriment in any way of other countries, of course. They are also talking about normalization in Beijing. As Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed, there are no fundamental changes in the PRC's foreign policy course to be seen to date, but we must not ignore anything new that appears.

World socialism is having an influence on the course of history not only by its foreign policy but by its practical resolution of economic, social and cultural tasks. The consistent and creative use of the general laws of the development of socialiasm, which were tested for the first time by practice after the October Revolution, is a most important condition for effectiveness in the solution of these tasks. Their international significance is now being confirmed by the living experience of the socialist countries.

By the common acknowledgement of our friends, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is performing an outstanding service in the strengthening of the community of the socialist countries. At the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, the meetings in the Crimea and in the course of other international contacts, Leonid Ilich has displayed active concern for the steady development and strengthening of the world of socialism, for attentively examining and utilizing the experience of fraternal parties [PRAVDA substitutes "countries" for "parties"].

Loyal to the principles of internationalism, the CPSU and the Soviet people have done and will continue to do all in their power to support foreign class brethren who have chosen the road of building a new society -- from Cuba in the west to Vietnam in the east. In its turn, the Soviet Union highly values the solidarity of our friends.

In the deepening of all-round understanding, for the interaction [PRAVDA deletes "understanding for the"] of the Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist countries, in the consolidation of the cohesion of the socialist community lie reliable guarantees of the successful construction of a new society and the defense of the revolutionary gains of the peoples. The urgency of the question of the defense of these gains is borne out by Washington's attempts to blatantly interfere in the internal affairs of Poland, its incitement of actions by counterrevolutionary forces. Those same leaders who deal mercilessly with ordinary trade unions -- which are not to their liking in their own country -- are hypocritically lecturing the Poles about trade union freedoms. In effect they are trying by all means to complicate and thwart the normalization of the situation which has begin in the country. However, the enemies of socialist Poland will not attain their aims. The Polish people have true friends and allies. They firmly believe that the Polish communists, and all champions of socialism in Poland will oveturn the counterrevolution and will defend people's power and its gains, will ensure stable and progressive development of the country along the road of socialist construction. [applause]

The 65 years which have passed since the Great October Revolution indicate that pressures of any kind upon the socialist countries have no future, no one will be able to overturn socialism. [applause]

Comrades, from the very beginning the workers and peasants state that was born of October has been the true ally of the national liberation movement.

The Lenist nationalities policy of our party, the transformation of formerly backward remote areas of Russia within a short period into flourishing socialist republics and the establishment of relations with equal rights between the country's nations and ethnic groups have become an inspiring example for the struggle of the peoples for national independence, and for the sovereign right to decide their social and political system for themselves.

Our country today is developing friendly relations with many [PRAVDA substitues "dozens of" for "many"] young states that have liberated themselves. The Soviet Union strives to promote the strengthening of their independence, the elevation of their role in international policy, and their deliverance from economic independence; the Soviet Union opposes interference in their internal affairs.

The Soviet Union's relations with India are an example of goodneighborly, peaceful cooperation. These relations -- genuinely of equal rights -- are developing in a stable manner, rest upon a reliable foundation, serve both countries to their advantage and make a weighty contribution to the safeguarding of international security.

Our country's links with states of socialist orientation are deep and varied. All of them would like to devote the whole of their efforts to the peaceful creation of a new life. However, they are obliged to divert considerable effort and resources to the warding off of imperialist military adventures and to overcoming the subversive activity of internal reaction and separatists supported from outside.

A real war, although undeclared, is being waged against Afghanistan. A large-scale incursion into Angolan territory is being carried out by the Republic of South Africa Armed Forces, which are being backed by the United States. Provocations against Ethiopia and Mozambique are continuing unabated. In Central America the threat of an armed intervention hangs over Nicaragua.

Israel's intervention in Lebanon has shown the inhuman consequences of the neocolonialist policy of imperialism, which resorts to military force to preserve its supremacy. The policy of genocide against the Arab people of Palestine being pursued by it and the monstorus annihilation in West Beirut of thousands of peaceful inhabitants -- old men, women and children -- is no different than the crimes committed by the Hilterites. The blame for this is borne by Israel and by its accomplice and patron, U.S. imperialism. The aggressor should not flatter himself with the hope that he will succeed in achieving his objectives in such a way. Bloody terror in Lebanon only deepens the source of enmity and hatred in the region.

The Soviet Union consistently sides with the Arab peoples. Israel must clear out of Lebanon, return all lands grabbed from the Arabs, which have belonged to them since the beginning of time.

Of great importance for the establishment of a just and stable peace in the Near East are the six principles presented by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on 15 September 1982. These are: the strict observance of the principle of the inadmissability of seizing other peoples' lands by means of aggression; the implementation of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination of the right to the creation of their own independent state; the return to the Arabs of the eastern part of Jerusalem; the ensuring of an indpendent and secure existence for all Near Eastern states; the ending of the state of war and the establishment of peace between the Arab states and Israel; and an international guarantee of a settlement.

This can be achieved by the collective efforts of all the sides, including the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- the Palestine Liberation Organization. The best forum to reach decisions leading to a firm peace in the Near East could be an appropriate international conference.

The unchanging course of the Soviet Union provides support in the just struggle for national freedom; against the imperialist policy of repression and diktat. The peoples courageously defending their right to choose the path of social and political development can continue to rely firmly on our solidarity and our support. [applause]

While conducting a policy of peace, the Soviet Union has not reconciled itself and will not reconcile itself to imperialist arbitrariness, to the aggressive actions of the United States and NATO. It has given and will continue to give them a resolute rebuff.

The dangerous and militaristic policy of the imperialist circles is arousing a growing protest among the broad popular masses. The anitwar and antinuclear movement in Europe and in the United States has reached a scale unprecedented in post-war history.

To the slogans of peace there gather at demonstrations and meetings hundreds of thousands, millions of people of the most varied views and political orientation, rallied by the single wish -- to defend peace.

The militaristic policy and spiralling of the arms race exacerbate all the contradictions of bourgeois society. The slump in capitalist production continues. Inflation grows unchecked. On the one hand are the incredible increase in the profits of the military-industrial monopolies; and on the other, the fall in the standard of living of the 30 million-strong army of umemployed, the sharp reduction in social allocations and aid to the poor and aged, and the curtailment of the rights of the trade unions. These are just the most graphic manifestations of an exacerbation -- unseen in post-war times -- of the general crisis of capitalism. All this leads to an intensification of class battles in the countries of capitalism.

In our days the mutual relationship between the struggle for an improvement in the living conditions of the working people and the struggle against the forces of militarism and war is especially evident. Communists, consistent defenders of the vital right and interests of the working class and all working people, have always seen this mutual relationship and have explained it to the masses. Now, in the movement of the masses themselves, slogans of struggle, slogans of peace and social demands go hand in hand.

In conditions of the international situation which has become more complex, the communist and workers parties are stepping up the struggle against the arms race and the war threat, are enhancing their vanguard role in the struggle for peace, for the vital interests of the working people. A reliably secured peace, social progress, independence of peoples -- it is to these noble aims that the homeland of October devotes its activity on the international arena. Struggling together with us for these aims are the fraternal countries of socialism, Communists, wide democratic and anti-imperialist forces. Their mutual understanding and interaction are the guarantee that the cause of peace and progress will triumph. [applause]

Comrade, 65 years ago the party of Lenin boldly assumed a great responsibility before the people for the country's destiny and for its future. The October Revolution demonstrated the immense significance for the victory of the just cause of the working class and all the working people of the leading role of that Communist Party, a new type of party, a party of revolutionary thought and revolutionary activity, a party of proletarian internationalism. It personifies all that is best, all that is most upright and intellectual of our epoch, geared toward communism.

Life has convincingly reaffirmed that in the period of advanced socialism the role of the party in the life of society is steadily growing. This is determined, first and foremost, by the fact that the tasks which the Soviet country is tackling at the present-day stage have become more complex, of a broader scale and more grandiose. In these conditions the further improvement of party leadership in the building of communism acquires special significance. The CPSU's staunch loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teaching and creative boldness in working out new theoretical and practical problems are a most important factor in raising the level of party leadership. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism are reliable tools of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. All the successes in building socialism and communism in our country have been won on the basis of there great teachings. Marxism-Leninism have been and remains uniquely the true science of communists. [applause]

Lenin directly connected the leading role of the party with the energy, staunchness and steadfastness of each Communist. The ideological conviction of Communists, their sense of organization and activeness have a direct bearing on the state of the party's internal forces and on strengthening its ranks. In the face of the growing tasks of building communism, the party is increasing in every way its demands on all Communists, is educating cadres in a spirit of high responsibility for the jobs entrusted to them and Bolshevist irreconcilability to shortcomings.

It attaches the greatest significance to raising the fighting spirit of the primary party organizations, directing them toward acting with even more initiative and to firmly pursuing the party line in all matters.

The CPSU is constantly enriching the forms and content of its activities on the basis of the strict observance of the statute norms of party life and the principles of democratic centralism, and is creating the necessary conditions for the development of criticism and self-criticism.

Carrying out the leadership of society and deepening its links with the working people, it takes care of improving the work of the soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, Komsomol and other public organizations. The CPSU is working to achieve an even greater contribution [by them -- PRAVDA addition] to solving the tasks of communist construction.

Further raising the party's leading role is inseparably linked with the establishment in all party organizations, from top to bottom, of the Leninist style in work, a scientific and creative style combining a high degree of exactingness with a respectful attitude toward and trust in people. It is precisely such a style which characterizes the entire many-sided activity of our party Central Committee and its general secretary, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

All experience convinces us that the party's leading role and the effectiveness of its work becomes greater the closer its link with the many-millions'-strong masses of working people. The party's strength lies in its unity with the people. The people's strength lies in its unity with the party and its leadership. This weighty formula, which rang out from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, reflects the party's boundless faith in the creative potential of the working class and the working people.

The party consistently expresses in its policy the interests of all classes and social groups, nations and ethnic groups, and all generations of Soviet society. This ensures it the people's boundless trust, which it values above anything else. [applause]

Comrades, the Soviet people look to the future with confidence. The results of the development of the Soviet country during 65 years are irrefutable proof of the rightness and vitality of Marxist-Leninist teaching and of the correctness of our chosen path.

Ahead is strenuous creative work to implement the noble and humane objectives of communist construction. Continuing the cause of the October Revolution, the Soviet people, under the leadership of its vanguard, the party of Lenin, is rallying its ranks even closer, strengthening the might of the socialist homeland, and is steadfastly marching toward its great objective in the name of which the October Revolution was accomplished, in the name of the complete triumph of communism. [applause]

Long live the CPSU, the party of Lenin! [applause]

Glory to the Soviet people, the builders of communism! [applause]

Long live peace throughout the world! [applause]

May the revolutionary cause of the Great October Revolution live and conquer! [applause]

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER ON GOSR ANNIVERSARY

LD062150 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 6 Nov 82

["Order by Soviet Defence Minister" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 7 -- TASS -- "The Communist Party and the Soviet state are firmly and consistently pursuing the Leninist foreign policy course. The Soviet Union, faithful to Lenin's peace policy, is doing its utmost to avert the threat of nuclear war, curb the arms race and preserve and consolidate universal peace," Soviet defence minister, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov has stressed.

His order, issued on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, points out that the Soviet servicemen, closely rallied around the CPSU, like all Soviet people, heartily approve and unanimously support the party's domestic and foreign policy. In a single rank with the fraternal armies of the countries of the socialist community, they vigilantly stand guard over peaceful constructive work and historical gains of socialism, are always ready to fulfil their patriotic and international duty.

"However," the marshal points out, "the international situation continues to aggravate through the fault of imperialist reactionaries headed by the United States. Aggressive imperialist forces are spiralling the arms race, impudently interfering in the affairs of other countries, and facilitating outbreaks of military conflicts in various parts of the globe. They are seeking to hinder the objective course of world development, and have declared a 'crusade' against socialism and the peoples' liberation struggle."

"Under these conditions," the Soviet defence minister stressed, "the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are taking necessary measures to consolidate the country's defences and enhance the vigilance of Soviet people."

Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov congratulated Soviet servicemen on the holiday and wished them new successes in military and political training, raising of defence preparedness.

RADIO, TELEVISION COVER RED SQUARE PARADE

Television Report

LD070956 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0650 GMT on 7 November begins a relay of the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary parade in Red Square. After scanning the crowds for several minutes, at 0659 GMT the camera shows a distant shot of the leadership emerging from the Lenin Mausoleum and ascending the steps to the reviewing stand. The camera then cuts to a medium-range shot of Brezhnev walking unaided to the end of the reviewing stand and greeting the crowd.

Next the camera shows Army General Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District, presenting the salute of the massed troops to Defense Minister Ustinov. Their cars move around the ranks of the troops assembled in and near Red Square.

At 0710 Ustinov's car halts by the Lenin Mausoleum and Ustinov is seen moving across the presidium to take up his place. As Ustinov begins his address at 0712 GMT, the camera shows, from left to right: Ogarkov, Ustinov, Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko and Gorbachev. The camera shows occasional medium-range shots of these figures during the speech by Ustinov. As Ustinov nears the end of his speech the camera shows, from left to right, Ustinov, Brezhnev and Tikhonov. Ustinov concludes his speech at 0720 GMT and the national anthem is played.

The parade begins at 0725 GMT with troops marching in formation across Red Square. The display of military hardware begins at 0737 GMT with shots of tanks and missile carriers. The military parade ends at 0744 GMT. The next part of the parade is the entry of the floats. The camera dwells for several seconds on a large float honoring Brezhnev.

At 0748 GMT, for the first time since Ustinov ended his speech, the camera returns to the presidium showing, from left to right, Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Chernenko and a partial view of Andropov surrounded by young children. During the ensuing workers demonstration, the camera occasionally returns to the presidium. Brezhnev, Tikhonov and Andropov can be seen at 0753 GMT. A stooping figure with his back to the camera can be seen between Tikhonov and Andropov. Brezhnev and Tikhonov are engaged in conversation. Thereafter the camera periodically shows shots of the leadership, many of which feature Ustinov, Brezhnev, Tikhonov and Chernenko. At 0841 GMT the camera shows a closeup of Brezhnev waving to the crowd. At 0900 GMT the camera slowly pans the entire leadership from right to left, showing Rusakov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Ponomarev, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Grishin, Andropov, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Brezhnev, Ustinov, Ogarkov, Kulikov, Yepishev and other military figures. Kirilenko is not seen.

At 0901 GMT the television relay concludes.

Radio Relay

LD071157 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0650 GMT on 7 November 1982, in a linkup of all-union radio, begins its live relay from Red Square in Moscow of the ceremonies marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The announcer begins by describing the scene in Red Square, noting the slogans, flags of the union republics and a portrait of Lenin hanging on the building of the GUM department store. He says that among those attending the festivities are party veterans, workers, cosmonauts and foreign guests.

At 0657 GMT sounds of military commands are heard in the background and the announcer says that the formation of the troops which are to participate in the parade has been completed.

At 0658 GMT the announcer says: "Red Square welcomes with an ovation the leaders of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet." Appaluse is heard. "From the mausoleum rostrum, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev greets the guests and those participating in the festival."

The sounds of military commands are again heard at 0700 GMT and the announcer says that Marshal Ustinov, who is about to review the assembled military units, emerges. Army General Lushev, commander of the parade, reports to Marshal Ustinov that his men are ready for the parade. Following the inspection of the troops military music is heard in the background.

The announcer says at 0712 that Ustinov has mounted the rostrum and begun to speak. Upon the conclusion of Ustinov's 8-minute speech a massive roar of hurrahs can be heard.

At 0721 GMT the national anthem is heard followed by an artillery salute.

The signal for the beginning of the military parade sounds at 0723 GMT. The announcer, who identifies himself as Levitan, says that the solemn march is started by young drummers. "Marching past are cadets of the Moscow military school of music. In the front ranks are the youngest cadets. With the first officers' battalion at the head, carrying a banner with Orders of Lenin, of the October Revolution, and of the military Red Banner, march the men of the Frunze Military Academy -- the first military higher educational establishment of the Soviet state." The announcer names the "legendary heroes associated with this academy: Budennyy, Chapayev, Zhukov, Konev, Tolbukhin and Chaykov.

"The combined regiment [svodnyy polk] of the Lenin Military-Political Academy approaches the mausoleum." The announcer enthusiastically notes: "With its Orders of Lenin and the October Revolution, this Red Banner academy fulfills its internationalist duty in a worthy manner. It is the recipient of awards from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland and Czechoslovakia for training political workers from the fraternal armies."

After a brief pause, the announcer continues: "In the solemn march are students from the Dzerzhenskiy Military Academy, one of the oldest military higher educational establishments in the country." The announcer recalls some of the achievements of the graduates of this academy.

Next an unidentified female announcer introduces the poet Yevgeniy Dolmatovskiy, who talks about some of the Red Square parades he has witnessed in the past and recalls particularly the 1941 parade. After some brief reminisces by the poet, the male announcer resumes his description of the present parade: "The solemn march by students of military academies continues on Red Square. Soldiers of the Academy of the Armored Troops imeni of the Soviet Union Malinovskiy are followed by those of the Kuybishev Military Engineering Academy, the Timoshenko Academy of Chemical Defense, the Gagarin Air Force Academy, and the Professor Zhukovskiy Air Force Engineering Academy."

Next the announcer notes how today's students strive to emulate their predecessors' feats and continues his description of the various units coming into view: "In the parade formation are students of the Frunze Higher Naval School -- winner of the Order of Lenin, the Red Banner and of the Order of Ushakov." He says that they are hardened and matured by the distant voyages they undertake. "On the square are the guards detachments of the airborne troops," the announcer continue.

"In the parade are frontier troops -- the Moscow Higher Frontier Troops' Command College imeni Moskovskiy Sovet, which is presenting its best students on the festive Red Square. Many of those under training have years of service behind them along with awards for courage and skill for the arrest of those who violate the state frontiers."

The announcer then goes on to describe a contingent of Marines in the parade. He says that the unit "has come to the parade from the shores of the Black Sea where it recently participated in a headquarters exercise for the troops and naval forces of the combined armed forces of the states of the Warsaw Pact." He then briefly talks to two sailors who participated in the exercise, which they describe in general terms.

At 0734 GMT the announcer continues his description of the military parade in Red Square by noting that "soldiers of the Lenin Order of the Red Banner Czerzhinskiy Division of interior troops have passed in front of the mausoleum in a solemn march and at present students of the Moscow and Kalinin Sovorov military schools are on the square. For most of them this is their first parade. But how well, in what a coordinated manner the future officers march."

The announcer says that "The white and blue flag of the navy is again in front of the mausoleum. Above the gold buckles of the belts hundreds of hands are lifted simultaneously in white gloves: The future subjugators of sea and ocean expanses, students of the Leningrad Nakhimov Navy School."

At 0736 GMT the announcer says: "On Red Square the march-past of the troops is drawing to a close. And now from the history museum two battalions are bringing up the rear. The Kremlin cadets are marching on Red Square. This is what the cadets of the Lenin and October Revolution Orders of the Red Banner RSFSR Supreme Soviet Military School are usually called. The cadets of this military school were participants in all military parades -- all except one, that of 7 November 1941 when as part of an independent cadet regiment they fought the fascists on the front near Moscow."

At 0738 GMT, after the announcer notes that all is ready for the arrival of the military equipment, "the leading vehicle of the Guard Motorized Rifle Taman Red Banner Suvorov Order Division imeni Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin is driving out onto Red Square.

"On the vehicle is the guard banner. It was presented to the division in the first year of the Great Patriotic War. The military equipment is moving, strictly keeping to its alignment. Vehicles on which antitank guided rockets are installed are passing by, four in a line, immediately behind are armored troop carriers. Stock-still in the open hatches are the commanders of the carriers, saluting. To the rear of the columns of the division the mechanized infantry combat vehicles are moving on broad tracks. Each vehicle is both a fortress and an artillery piece. Swiftness in breaking through, staunchness in defense and in onslaught, maneuverability, fire power -- that is what a modern motorized rifle division is.

"On the square are the airborne landing troops -- the winged infantry, as they were called a few years ago. Today in their ranks are both winged artillery men and winged tankcrew members. Passing on the square are the combat vehicles. On the side of each is an insignia: a parachute and two spread wings. In the vehicles are the paratroopers, pressing their submachineguns to their chest. Up-to-date armaments, complicated combat equipment have been entrusted to soldiers of high training and bravery -- the winged guard, blue berets with insignias. The submachineguns are in strong hands. These lads are capable of much.

"A guards banner is again on Red Square. The Soviet armored troops are represented at the parade by the Guard Tank Kantemir Lenin Order of the Red Banner Division. In parade formation are tanks, successors to the legendary T-34's. From the flattened tower the barrels of the guns stretch far forward -- a menacing, confident might of the combat vehicles. But not by armor alone is our equipment strong. The glory of the division is the glory of its men. From the Stalingrad battle to the famous raid in aid of the Prague uprising: that is the road, covered by the Kantemir heroes. One of the division's tanks has been installed in perpetuity on a pedestal in the capital of Czechoslovakia.

"Artillery is in parade. First in the column are the antitank guns. Immediately after it the self-propelled howitzers of ever-increasing calibers. Forty years ago, in November 1942, by a storm of fire from thousands of guns, the general offensive of our troops near Stalingrad started. This day, 19 November, became Artillery Day. Now it is the Day of Artillery and Missile Troops. Row after row, strictly keeping to the alignment, the artillery guns are rolling over the pavement. A modern artillery launcher, it can be said, is an entire works firing extremely precisely. Bringing up the rear of the column, artillery rocket launchers are moving across the square. Their pedigree stems from the famous Katyusha rockets. They carry rockets in their steel containers, battle crews on the vehicles. The soldiers are young but highly skilled. Today's generation of soldiers is worthy of the glory of their fathers.

"On the square are subunits of the Air Defense Forces. Their combat vehicles carry very complicated equipment created for the defense of our homeland's airspace. Today's Air Defense Forces handle surface-to-air missile complexes of various systems and all-weather interceptor-fighters. They use the most up-to-date systems of target detection and fire control. They display a high level of preparedness. They are soldiers who have mastered military equipment to perfection. Silvery missiles on self-propelled gun-carriages. The sentinels of the sky are in the festive parade.

"The steel-colored cigar-shaped missiles have been placed in traveling position on powerful tractors. On the square are tactical and operational-tactical missiles. The Soviet designers and workers have provided the defenders of the homeland with formidable and reliable weapons."

At 0744 GMT the announcer briefly turns to the Bulgarian military attache, General Boris Toshkov, who is in the guest stand with other guests of honor and who praises the Soviet Armed Forces and adds that the Warsaw Pact is defending the peaceful labor of the peoples.

At 0746 GMT the announcer says that the Military bands are leaving Red Square and that the military parade has now concluded.

At 0747 GMT the announcer says that the workers' demonstration is beginning. The announcer says: "Present on the reviewing stand at the Lenin Mausoleum are Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov and Rusakov." The announcer then describes the approaching vehicles and slogans and points out that children are mounting the mausoleum steps to present flowers to the party and state leaders.

At 0752 GMT the announcer praises the Moscow electro metallurgical plant for its achievements and interviews a worker named Tikhomorov from the plant who praises his colleagues and describes the vehicles from his plant which are now passing by.

The announcer reads slogans at 0755 GMT, while in the background can be heard hurrahs and the sound of triumphal music. He goes on to describe more vehicles in the demonstration as they pass by and then interviews writer Vadim Kozhevnikov who praises Brezhnev's leadership in the struggle for world peace. The announcer describes more vehicles in the demonstration at 0800 GMT, while music and singing continue in the background and more slogans are read.

At 0805 GMT the announcer interviews a party veteran from Turkmenistan about his career and his participation in the founding congress of the USSR in 1922. At 0808 GMT the announcer interviews a poet who reads some verse, and then introduces a recording of the departure of the first people to go to the virgin lands, followed by a brief talk on the Baykul-Amur railroad and other projects in the USSR. At 0812 GMT the announcer interviews a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and a textile worker from Moscow Oblast who talk about poverty in the FRG, Japan and the United States.

A slogan about the Komsomol is read at 0816 GMT, followed by a description of a vehicle carrying a map of Africa. The announcer notes the African states which have won independence, and points out that many foreign countries are taking radio and TV coverage from Red Square. A Czech journalist speaks about the CSSR's role in the Warsaw Pact and support given by the USSR.

A slogan about Soviet women is read at 0820 GMT followed by an interview with poet Yevgeniy Dolmatovskiy about the growing antiwar movement in the world. Then a slogan about the armed forces is read. At 0824 GMT there is an interview with a grain grower from Moscow Oblast, a description of the vehicle from the tractor-building institute, and an interview with writer Mihail Alekseyev on the harvest and the Soviet Food Program. The director of an Azerbaijan farm is interviewed on the harvest.

At 0836 GMT the announcer describes a vehicle depicting peace, followed by an interview with a veteran of the Battle of Stalingrad who thanks Brezhnev and other leaders for their ceaseless struggle for peace. This is followed by a vehicle carrying banners protesting the "aggressive policy" of the United States. Next, a Palestinian poet is interviewed. He praises the Soviet policy of peace in the Middle East.

At 0842 GMT a satellite is described. In a linkup with Salyut-7 the cosmonauts greet the people in Red Square and talk about their work with other crews in space.

A poet speaks at 0847 GMT to participants in student construction teams engaged in building the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline who note that the pipeline will be commissioned in spite of the U.S. embargo.

At 0857 GMT the announcer describes vehicles covered in flowers, reads more slogans, and interviews poet Andrey Dementyev, winner of the Lenin Komsomol prize, who describes the festive scene. At 0855 GMT columns of young people enter Red Square and stop in front of the reviewing stand. They greet the leaders present and shouts of "Glory to Lenin, glory to the CPSU, glory to the Soviet people."

The workers demonstration ends at 0901 GMT and the live relay concludes.

Kirilenko, Pelshe Missing

NC070812 Paris AFP in English 0805 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, Nov 7 (AFP) -- Celebrations for the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution began in Red Square early today, presided over by head of state Leonid Brezhnev and other prominent Soviet officials.

Predictably, Andrey Kirilenko, 75, the Politburo member once tipped to succeed Mr Brezhnev, was not present. He is said to be seriously ill.

Arvid Pelshe, the oldest member of the Politburo, was also absent.

Other AFP Observations

NC071227 Paris AFP in English 1216 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, Nov 7 (AFP) -- Politburo member Andrey Kirilenko, 75, who was once tipped to succeed Mr Brezhnev, was absent from the Kremlin hierarchy watching the annual parade, reportedly because of ill health.

One notable change from past years was the attendance of a large Chinese delegation led by Ambassador Yang Shouzheng. A number of ambassadors from Atlantic alliance countries boycotted the parade in protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Observers at the parade said Mr Brezhnev appeared in good physical condition, despite recent reports of bad health.

Ustinov Speech

LD070844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0712 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Speech given by Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the USSR, at a ceremony held 7 November in Moscow's Red Square marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- live]

[Text] Comrades! Servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces! Working people of the Soviet Union! Respected foreign guests! On behalf of and on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, I welcome and congratulate you on our national holiday, the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

This remarkable festival is marked by the homeland of the October Revolution on the eve of a glorious anniversary: the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The inviolable community of the peoples of our country demonstrates to the entire world the great life-affirming force of proletarian internationalism, of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU and of the historic achievements of socialism.

Closely rallied around the home Communist Party the Soviet people struggle persistently to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum. Socialist competition has opened up everywhere to complete the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan successfully, to raise the efficiency and quality of work and to fulfill the Food Program.

The economic, scientific and technical and defense potentials of the country are growing steadfastly as are the material welfare and the cultural level of Soviet people.

The moral and political unity of Soviet society is gaining in strength. The anniversary of the Great October Revolution is being celebrated, together with the Soviet people, by our friends throughout the world. The ideas of the October Revolution are triumphant in the thoughts and deeds of working people in the socialist countries. They have been indisputably successful in building a new society.

The foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state has a tremendous effect on the course of international events. In persistently implementing the Peace Program for the Eighties which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, the land of the soviets has come out on the international scene with new, large-scale, constructive initiatives. These are aimed at providing a concrete solution to the problem of disarmament, at strengthening universal peace and the security of peoples. The Soviet Union exerts a great deal of effort to making the talks with the United States on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic arms successful. The recently proclaimed pledge by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is of historic importance. It is an important advance in the struggle to prevent nuclear war, to declare nuclear weapons illegal and in the struggle for disarmament.

At the same time, the peace-loving policy of the USSR is a policy of firmly rebuffing the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and any encroachments against the security of our state and its allies. This policy inspires people and strengthens their conviction that it is possible to secure a peaceful future. The Soviet people warmly approve and unanimously support the tireless activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and personally by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Supreme Soviet, to realize the Leninist foreign policy course.

Firmly defending the interests of socialism and the cause of the freedom and national independence of the peoples, the Soviet Union takes into consideration the fact that the aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily the United States, have raised the intensity of their military preparations to an unprecedented level, kindling armed conflicts in different parts of the world and irresponsibly threatening to use nuclear weapons. They have unfolded a political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism and are trying to push the development of international relations onto a dangerous path.

The CPSU and the fraternal parties of the countries of the socialist community evaluating the international situation in a realistic way, are showing constant concern for strengthening the security of our country, of our allies and of our friends. A new manifestation of this concern was the participation of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the work of the conference of the senior staff of the Soviet Army and Navy. Topical problems of war and peace are revealed in depth and decisive links in the activity of the armed forces and in the defense industries for the further strengthening of the defense capability of the country are precisely defined in his instructions.

The Armed Forces of the USSR are a powerful factor of peace. They maintain their combat readiness at a high level and vigilantly stand guard over the gains of socialism. The Soviet people and their army, for whom the defense of the socialist fatherland is a close and personal concern, invincible, selflessly devoted to their socialist motherland, the Soviet servicemen, in a united combat formation with the servicemen of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty, are always ready to carry out their patriotic and internationalist duty with honor.

Long live the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their courageous armed forces!

Glory to the CPSU, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Hurrah!

Leningrad, Other Parades Reported

LD071114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] A parade and a demonstration of working people which took place in Red Square in Moscow were dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The central television network and all-union radio broadcast from Red Square. Parades of working people took place in all cities of the country. Their participants were warmly greeted in Leningrad by Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; in Kiev by Shcherbitskiy, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; in Alma-Ata by Kunayev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan, CP Central Committee; in Tashkent by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; in Tbilisi by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; in Baku by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Participants in festive parades were also warmly greeted by party and Soviet leaders in the union republics of Belorussia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan and Estonia.

[Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 7 November Reports in the Vremya newscast: "The participants in the festive demonstration in the capital of Soviet Takjikistan have reported their labor achievements in honor of the October Revolution anniversary." "Present on the rostrum were Comrade Aliyev, first secretary of the Tadjik Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the Republic."]

GOVERNMENT HOSTS RECEPTION AT KREMLIN 7 NOV

Participants Noted

LD071150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Government of the USSR gave a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses today on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. At the reception were Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov. In the hall were members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, deputies of supreme soviets of the USSR and the RSFSR, leaders of ministries and departments, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, military leaders, distinguished production workers, figures of science and culture, cosmonaut-pilots.

Brezhnev Remarks

LD071116 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 7 TASS -- The Government of the USSR today held a reception at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Present at the reception were Leonid Brezhnev, other Soviet leaders, military leaders, notable working people, workers in science and culture, pilot-cosmonauts, representatives of the public. Also present at the reception were prominent leaders of communist and workers parties, other foreign guests who came to Moscow for the festivities, heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR, representatives of the clergy, and journalists.

General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev made a speech at the reception. He said:

"The Soviet people are marking today the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the birthday of their socialist state. Let me cordially congratulate the representatives of the public, present here, on this red-letter date."

"In your person, comrades, we congratulate all the Soviet people, all the working people of plants and construction projects, transport, fields and farms, all workers in science, culture, education and public health. We congratulate the valiant servicemen, who stand on guard of peaceful labour of the motherland.

"As tradition has it, our country -- the land of trail blazers, the land of enthusiasts and toilers -- marks its birthday with accomplishments in all spheres of communist construction. Economy, science and technology develop at a confident pace, cultural and educational standards of the people are on the rise, social well-being grows. The Soviet people are preparing to meet the 60th anniversary of th Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with new accomplishments in labour."

"Today I should like to thank every working man and woman of our country, the entire huge work collective of the land of the soviets for active participation in implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party. Realization of these decisions will still further strengthen the might of our motherland, multiply its wealth, strengthen its international positions.

"The world now lives in no-easy times. The broad offensive on socialism and the national liberation movements, unleashed by imperialists in all directions, complicated the international situation. But it is not the tradition of our party, of our people to retreat before the difficulties.

"We shall do the utmost to see to it that those who like military ventures should never take the land of the soviets unawares, that the potential aggressor should know: A crushing retaliatory strike will inevitably be in for him. Our might and vigilance will cool, I think the hotheads of some imperialist politicians."

"The Soviet Union will continue persistently fighting for detente, for disarmament. We shall be building up efforts to avert the threat of a nuclear war. This is exactly the aim of the foreign policy initiatives of the USSR and the fraternal countries of the socialist community.

"Vladimir Ilich Lenin foresaw that the struggle for peace, that was started by the land of the soviets 'will be an uphill fight.' 'International imperialism,' he said, 'is mobilizing all its forces against us, but... our chances are quite good.' These words were reaffirmed by history. These words are being reaffirmed also by the experience of our time.

"The people of all countries see with their own eyes that socialism and peace are indivisible. Therefore, our policy meets sympathy and support of millions upon millions of people in all continents.

"Addressing the foreign representatives, present here, I should like to emphasize that the essence of our policy is peaceableness, the sincere striving for equitable and fruitful cooperation with all who want such cooperation. Our profound belief is that exactly such a way will lead mankind to peace for the living and would-be generations."

"On the day of our grand holiday we send warm fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries, all friends of our country abroad, all fighters for the rightful cause of freedom, progress and peace!"

In conclusion Leonid Brezhnev toasted the Leninist party, the great fraternity of the peoples -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, happiness and well-being of every Soviet family, durable peace on earth and friendship between nations.

Leonid Brezhnev's speech was received by a prolonged applause.

The reception passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 November in its first edition on page 1 carries the TASS-attributed "text" of Brezhnev's speech at the Kremlin reception. The PRAVDA version has been compared with the item published above and found to be identical except for the following variation:

[PRAVDA substitutes the following toast for the final three paragraphs:

["I propose a toast:

["To our Leninist party!

[To the great fraternity of the peoples -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics! To the happiness and well-being of every Soviet family!

["To the health of all those present in this hall!"]

PRAVDA OBSERVES OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Commentary: 'Bulwark of Peace'

LD081206 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2234 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Nov (TASS) -- PRAVDA writes in a commentary entitled: "The Bulwark of Peace":

The heroes of October began the socialist era by raising the banner of Leninism over one-sixth of the globe. The October Revolution unleashed the powerful forces of the people, instilled in the hearts of the working people a confidence that their age-old aspirations for freedom were feasible. The October Revolution raised a thirst in the masses for creation and creative work, and the great fruits of this are visible to all.

"The world socialist system has taken shape, is growing strong and is finding new strength, the commentary says. Overcoming difficulties that are unavoidable in building a new society, its peoples are confidently following an ascending path. In the world arena there is a large group of countries who have thrown off the yoke of colonialism and are, as a mass, coming out against imperialism. Side by side with the builders of a new life is the revolutionary movement of the working class of the capitalist states, headed by the communist vanguard.

"Imperialism," PRAVDA writes, "has lost the dominance over socialism it once had, but it is reluctant to accept this fact. The most adventuristic faction in its camp is not against settling the dispute even by means of nuclear missiles.

"In such a difficult situation, the whole world looks to the biggest socialist state. It is with the homeland of October that peace-loving humanity associates its hopes that the imperialist aggressors can be curbed and nuclear disaster averted. Reports of celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution abroad confirm once again that the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state accords with the aspirations of the peoples of the world and has their support."

"Today the USSR and its allies," the commentary concludes, "are the chief bulwark of peace on earth. It is from them that the outstanding peace initiatives come that show mankind a reliable path toward the preservation of detente. The more powerful socialism is, the more reliable universal peace is. That is one of the highly important conclusions that people of goodwill draw from post-October history."

Zagladin Article

LD071034 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0530 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Nov (TASS) -- "Peace -- not as a pacifist illusion, not as a simple interval between wars but as a real, true embodiment of the age-long striving of working people to rid themselves of the calamity of wars which benefit only the exploiting classes -- such was the first October slogan. Such was the first decree of the new, worker-peasant authorities", Vadim Zagladin writes in PRAVDA in an article entitled "The Eternal Cause of October." He points out that "in essence the comtemporary Soviet Peace Program is a kind of peace decree of our times, which takes into account the particulars and requirements of our nuclear age, the whole range of dangers which hang over mankind, and maps out realistic paths toward elimination of this danger."

Today, as 65 years ago, the author writes, we understand perfectly: It is precisely imperialism which engenders aggression and the danger of aggression. But at the same time, if socialism and its allies are strong enough, if the antiwar struggle of the masses is energetic enough, then under the conditions of the existence of imperialism it is possible to put the forces of aggression into a position in which their hands are tied, in which they are unable to foist a policy of war on the peoples or to conduct a policy of diktat in relation to other countries.

Concerning the other part of the October program, its other great ideal -- the ideal of freedom and democracy -- Vadim Zagladin notes: "Lenin and our party have always proceeded from the fact that without democracy there can be no socialism. Lenin and the party are also convinced that without socialism there can be no complete triumph of democracy.

"Of course," he pointed, "our Soviet socialist democracy is not set and unchanging. Over the past 65 years it has been continuously developing. Its present state is reflected in the 1977 Constitution. This democracy has continued to develop and to be perfected. However the direction of this development remains unchanged. It is a direction which is laid down in Leninist decrees which leads in the final analysis to communist social self-government."

In conclusion the article says: "Our enemies abroad and not only those abroad, sparing no effort for the protection of their obsolete world, are now striving to show that socialism has exhausted itself, lost its attraction for other peoples and exhausted its potential. Without the slightest doubt they foretell the rapid failure of socialism.

"However their hopes are in vain and unrealizable. The past 65 years have shown convincingly that socialism is capable of dealing with any difficulties, attacks and surprise attacks. Moreover it has always emerged yet stronger, firmer and more viable from all skirmishes and battles. On the contrary the old order has emerged from every confrontation with the socialist world with great losses, because each such confrontation has shown the peoples with new force that the capitalist world is becoming the source of all the more serious threats to the very existence of mankind. Washington's new aggressive antisocialist plots can in the final analysis only lead to a new self-discrediting of imperialism. As for socialism, it will continue along the path begun in October 1917."

LEADERSHIP RECEIVING GREETINGS FROM ABROAD

Socialist Countries

LD061720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and the CPSU Central Committee are receiving congratulatory telegrams from abroad on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The people of the GDR are celebrating the anniversary of a historic and outstanding event -- the October Revolution -- together with the Soviet people and all progressive mankind.

In a cable addressed to Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov, Comrades Honecker and Stoph stress that in pursuing a principled and peace-loving policy, which was proclaimed in the decree on peace during Red October, the Soviet Union is again acting as a consistent champion of peace at a time when the most aggressive circles of imperialism have declared a crusade against the socialist community and all progressive forces and are dangerously exacerbating the international situation.

In their congratulatory cable the CSSR leaders, Comrades Husak and Strougal, note that the CPCZ and the entire Czechoslovak people fully support the USSR's consistent and peace-loving policy. In close unity with the other fraternal states which are members of the Warsaw Pact, Czechoslovakia will continue to make an active contribution to the implementation of this policy, to the joint struggle of all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces for the elimination of the threat of war and for the frustration of imperialism's aggressive plans.

In a message to Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov, the leaders of the Polish People's Republic, Comrades Jaruzelski and Jablonski, stress that the October Revolution created conditions in which the Polish people were able to restore their state independence. The Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, which was born in battle, has become a firm basis for friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples. The Polish-Soviet alliance has completely withstood the test of history. While being a guarantee of our independent existence and the security of borders, it is also an important factor in the strengthening of the country's position on the international arena. Socialist Poland, a firm link in the community of the fraternal countries, is making and will continue to make its contribution to strengthening the community's unity and might in the joint struggle for peace and the people's security.

Congratulatory telegrams have also arrived from the leaders of other socialist countries and fraternal parties and the heads of state and government of capitalist and developing states.

Message From PRC

OW071109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 82 First Edition p 4

[Capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] TO THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

On behalf of the Chinese people we send warm congratulations and good wishes to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Long-standing friendship exists between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union. Relations between China and the Soviet Union were friendly over a fairly long period of time. The Chinese side sincerely hopes that all obstacles hindering the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations can be eliminated and that the relations between the two countries can be directed onto a path of sound development. This corresponds with the fundamental interests of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, as well as the interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

We sincerely wish the Soviet people happiness.

[Signed] THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Greetings From Vietnam

OW081053 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam, have sent a message of greetings to Comrades Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The message reads:

Dear comrades,

On the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party, the Council of State, the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the entire Vietnamese people and in our own names, we wish to convey our profound sentiments and our warmest greeting to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and the fraternal Soviet people.

Sixty-five years ago, on 7 November 1917, under the clear-sighted leadership of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union founded and forged by V.I. Lenin, the working class and people of the Soviet Union successfully carried out the first socialist revolution in the world, ushering in a new era, the era of success of socialism and communism on a worldwide scale. Over the past sixty-five years, acting upon the revolutionary ideas of the great Lenin, the Soviet people have heroically and persistently overcome numerous difficulties and hardships and endured all trials and sacrifices to defend and build the Soviet state, the first socialist state in the world. With the glorious victory in World War II, the Soviet Union saved mankind from the fascist disaster, making a decisive contribution to the establishment of the world socialist system.

Bearing the great vitality of the new system which represents the era, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has quickly healed the wounds of war, successfully built developed socialism, opened the road to communism, and really become a tremendous force in economy and national defence. With these brilliant achievements, particularly with the growth by leaps and bounds over the past 15 years, Lenin's homeland is today not only a rallying banner, but also a bastion of peace and revolution in the world.

Loyal to the Leninist external line and policies, the Soviet Union has always held aloft the banner of peace, wholeheartedly supported and assisted the revolutionary struggle of nations, and resolutely countered all adventurous schemes and acts of the U.S.-led imperialists who, in collusion with the expansionists and hegemonists and international reactionaries, are intensifying the arms race, causing tension in the world and interfering in the internal affairs of other nations. The Vietnamese people highly value and fully support the renowned Peace Program for the Eighties worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress and other peace initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union aimed at speeding up the process of detente and improving the international atmosphere.

Dear comrades, in our protracted struggle full of sacrifices, we Vietnamese people have always received great support and valuable and effective assistance from the fraternal party, government and people of the Soviet Union. The close relationship between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union is one between comrades-in-arms, between loyal comrades and brothers.

Since the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the pure relationship between our two nations has been raised to a new stage of development. Through 4 years of trials, this treaty has developed its great impact in strengthening Vietnamese-Soviet relations and has become a firm guarantee for the Vietnamese people's advance to win ever greater successes in implementing the two strategic tasks laid down by the Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party: to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and to counter all hostile schemes and acts of the hegemonist and imperialist forces.

The high-level meetings in 1981 and early in 1982, as well as the recent official visit to the Soviet Union of a Vietnamese party and state delegation, are brilliant expressions of the friendship and solidarity, of the oneness of mind and mutual trust between our two parties and states. On this occasion, on behalf of the people, the Communist Party, the National Assembly, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, we wish to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the fraternal Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union.

May the Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev -- a Marxist-Leninist who is worthily succeeding Lenin's immortal cuase, an outstanding fighter tirelessly struggling for world peace and friendship among nations -- successfully implement the important tasks of great historic and international significance set by the 26th CPSU Congress, and obtain excellent achievements to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR and make worthy contributions to the cause of peace and the revolutonary struggle of nations.

May the great friendship, militant solidarity and multiform cooperation between our two parties and countries constantly consolidate and develop.

Castro Greetings

LD062036 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Havana November 6 TASS -- Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba, has addressed the Soviet people with a message of greetings on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The message, turned over to representatives of the Soviet press in Cuba, says:

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the formation of the USSR are events of world significance which marked the birth of a new social system heralding the begnning of the end of mankind's pre-history and realisation of man's most noble aspirations towards genuine equality and brotherhood between peoples of different nationalities.

After the triumph of the Great October, the USSR started playing the main role in history which revealed the inexorable might of socialism. The attempts by capitalist powers to strangle and suppress the young republic of workers and peasants suffered a complete failure.

During the Great Patriotic War the USSR lost 20 million lives, hundreds upon hundreds of cities, villages, industrial scientific and educational centres in the country were destroyed. But the Soviet Union won that war and played the decisive role in saving civilisation from the horrors of nazism and fascism, enabling the peoples in Europe and the whole world to take the road towards independent democratic development.

The Soviet Union is now a powerful bulwark of peace, peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, solidarity with the peoples in their striving for national liberation and social progress.

At present, when the USSR is making concrete steps toward lessening of tension, the most aggressive imperialist circles led by the present U.S. Administration are seeking military confrontation and instigating the mad arms race. U.S. imperialism is creating and kindling seats of tension in various parts of the world. Its actions threaten the peoples' right to life, prosperity, freedom and peace.

We, Cubans, living in the 24th year of our revolution, are building a better future. Throughout all these years we have never been nor felt alone. The fraternal Soviet Union and all freedom-loving peoples have always been close at our side.

The foreign policy of the Cuban Revolution is unshakable and principled, it is based on Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

SFRY Leaders Greet Brezhnev

LD071916 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in connection with the Great October Revolution anniversary.

The telegram says: In connection with the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency and myself, I am sending you, the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union my most cordial felicitations and wishes for fresh successes in socialist construction and further all-round progress in your country. We are confident that the Yugoslav-Soviet friendly relations and mutually useful all-round cooperation, which is based on jointly adopted principles and agreements, will also continue to develop in the future in the interests of the people, mutual understanding, equal cooperation, socialism and general progress in the world.

Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, has also sent a telegram of congratulations addressed to L.I. Brezhnev, which says: Esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, in connection with the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and myself, I send you, the CPSU Central Committee and all communists and workers of the Soviet Union my most cordial felicitations and best wishes for fresh successes in the socialist construction of your country and further all-round progress and prosperity of the friendly peoples of the USSR.

I take advantage of this opportunity, Mitja Ribicic's telegram goes on to say, to express my satisfaction over the successful development of friendly relations and mutually useful cooperation [words indistinct] for their further development on well-known, jointly agreed foundations. We are (?confident) that this is in keeping with the long-term interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the USSR, equal international cooperation and peace, social progress and socialism in the world.

Finnish Message

LD081054 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa has sent Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov a telegram which says, among other things: I have the pleasure on behalf of myself and the Finnish Government to congratulate you cordially, Mr Chairman, and your government on the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, your country's national day, and to wish you all possible success in your responsible task for the Soviet people.

As we have been able to note at our recent memorable meeting, Finnish-Soviet relations are characterized by friendship and an extensive practical cooperation. These relations will preserve their vitality and develop further on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

I am convinced that by relying on positive experience which has been gathered in relations between our countries over a long period, we can jointly face with success the new demands set by our cooperation and thus secure its positive development in the interests of the Finnish and Soviet peoples.

Iraqi President

JN071014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has sent a cable of congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

The cable says: It gives me pleasure to convey to you and to the friendly USSR people sincere congratulations and best wishes on my behalf and that of the Iraqi people on the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. We are confident that the relations of friendship which exist between our two countries and which were consolidated by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop on the basis of the joint interests of the two peoples and of mankind and for the people's aspirations to freedom and to their right to live a dignified and independent life. We wish you continued health and prosperity, more progress and prosperity and for the friendly USSR people.

Italian Communists

LD072216 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party has sent a telegram to the CPSU Central Committee which states, among other things:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, we send the Communists, the workers and peoples of the Soviet Union, the friendly greetings of the Italian Communists. We wish you further positive results in the economic, social and cultural life of your country.

The present international situation is characterized by a deep economic crisis, by the race for new types of weapons, by dangerous violations of the sovereignty and rights of peoples, and by conflicts and hotbeds of tension which jeopardize peace throughout the world. Italian Communists direct their efforts to the defense of the gains of the working classes, and are ready to make their contribution to the progress of the negotiations on arms reduction, to the political solution of all conflicts, and to relaunching the policy of detente and international cooperation with full respect for the independence and rights of all peoples.

Portuguese Communist Party

LD072310 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party has sent a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee in connection of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The message states, inter alia: To the broad, exploited and opporessed masses of Russia, the Great October Socialist Revolution, led by the party of Lenin, became an unforgettable landmark in the history of the liberation of the world's workers and peoples. One of the great achievements of the Great October Socialist Revolution was the creation of the USSR, whose 60th anniversary will soon be celebrated. The creation of the USSR made possible the rapid development of the many peoples formerly oppressed by the czarist Russian empire, a development that carried them along the path of progress.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON CPSU'S LEADERSHIP ROLE

PM080801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 82 p 2

[V. Kozhemyako review under the "Bookshelf" rubric: "Society's Leading Force"]

[Text] Life provides evidence of the steady growth in the Communist Party's leading role in our society and the enhancement of its authority as the organizer and inspirer of all our victories. So as to fulfill worthily the historic mission enthrusted to it, the CPSU shows constant concern to strengthen its ranks and to improve intraparty relations, the methods of the leadership of society and organizational and political work among the masses.

N.A. Petrovichev's book "The Growth of the CPSU's Leadership Role and Questions of Political Organizational Work" [footnote: N.A. Petrovichev. "Vozrastaniye Rukovodyashchey Roli KPSS i Voprosy Organizatsionno-Politicheskoy Raboty," Political Literature Publishing House, 1982, 255 pages] is devoted to this very important theme.

The greater the scale and complexity of the tasks that we have to resolve, the deeper and more comprehensive the Communist Party's activity becomes. "The growth in the party's leadership role," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "is a process which stems from within our socialist society, is closely linked to its entire development and reflects its objective requirements." At the same time, the growth in the CPSU's role occurs as the result of the conscious and purposeful actions of the party itself. By taking care to improve its own standard of organization it thereby fills its internal life and leadership activity with new content which corresponds most fully to the objective requirements of social development. The book reveals in depth that a correct understanding of this topical theoretical problem -- the correlation of the objective conditions and the subjective factors of the growth in the party's role -- is of great significance for practical work and for increasing the activeness of Communists and the militancy of party organizations.

The question of CPSU membership and the qualitative composition of its ranks has been and remains a fundamental question of party life. Of course, the party cannot live and function normally without replenishing itself with fresh forces. If it is now to embrace with its influence an increasing number of areas of communist building, it cannot be small in size. However, the main thing -- which was noted with new force at the 26th CPSU Congress -- is concern for the quality and purity of party ranks, the concern to ensure that every Communist worthily bear and justify the exalted title of party member.

With much factual material the author examines the qualitative composition of the CPSU and the problems of regulating its growth. He notes that under present conditions a major avenue for regulating the growth of party ranks is that of raising the demands placed on those entering the party. It is very important not to find oneself in the situation where the organizational distinctions which separate the party as the people's vanguard from the non-party mass begin to be blurred. This is why it is inadmissible to promote quantitative growth to the detriment of quality.

Concern to improve the party's social composition always has been and in our time remains at the center of its attention when regulating the growth of party ranks. This aspect of the matter is also analyzed in detail in the book. Now, under conditions of mature socialism, when the communist ideals of the working class and its party have obtained nationwide recognition, the CPSU has become the vanguard of the entire people. But the working class continues to be Soviet society's leading force.

Today, too, it forms our party's main social base. At the same time, the CPSU is being replenished by advanced representatives of the kolkhoz peasantry and the Soviet intelligentsia. The party admits the best young people and working women. Representatives of the more than 100 nations and ethnic groups of our country are united in its ranks.

The book reflects the party's great work in educating Communists, developing their activeness and initiative and improving their degree of discipline. A great deal has been done in this respect in recent years. On the basis of the firm principle of democratic centralism the party is creatively resolving the most complex tasks put forward by our dynamic times.

The book pays great attention to the development of intraparty democracy and particularly to enhancing the role of primary party organizations. The author describes them as the means by which the party takes root in the very heart of the masses. They link the leading party organs with the masses of workers, peasants and intelligentsia. It is via the primary party organizations that the party directly implements its policy and carries out its program. The book analyzes both the practice of the holding of party meetings and the significance of party assignments and political training in communists' education.

One of the chapters is devoted to the improvement of party leadership as a most important factor in the party's increasing influence on the solution of the tasks of economic and cultural building. The CPSU is the ruling party, it directs all aspects of society's life. The central place in its activity here is occupied by concern for the development of the country's economy. It is here that the foundation is laid for the solution of social tasks, the strengthening of the USSR's defense capability and its energetic foreign policy, it is here that the conditions are created which guarantee the successful building of communism.

The book convincingly reveals that the strength of the economic policy and economic strategy, as of all the party's domestic and foreign policy, too, lies in their profoundly scientific character. They proceed from the fundamental interests of the working class and the whole Soviet people and are elaborated on the broadest democratic basis. Millions of Communists and nonparty people, and the central and local organizations of the party and state participate in this business.

In order that policy can have the necessary influence on social development, it must be put into practice and implemented. The party organizes its implementation on a countrywide scale. The book's author graphically shows the way the party organizations and their local leadership organs steer this considerable, multifaceted work.

An important place in the book is given to an analysis of the CPSU's cadre policy. This is the powerful lever by means of which the party influences the course of social development. Therefore the enhancement of the role of party committees as organs of political leadership is also revealed in the increased attention to questions of the selection, placement and education of cadres. The party demands from today's leader that he organically combine within himself party-mindedness and thorough competence, and discipline and initiative and a creative approach to his work. At the same time, in any area of activity, the leader is obliged to take account also of the sociopolitical and educational aspects, and to be sensitive toward people.

The author shows that the party committees' approach to work with cadres has recently become increasingly detailed and thorough. A number of measures have been undertaken which are directed at raising leaders' ideological and theoretical standard and business skills and creating a reliable reserve of them. In the party and in the country an atmosphere of great trust in and respect for cadres has been created and maintained. The unjustified shifting of workers and their frequent replacement is over with, but at the same time the party does not leave in leadership posts those who fail to cope with their duties, display irresponsibility or have not advanced with the times.

The USSR Constitution states that the CPSU is the nucleus of the political system of Soviet society and of the state and social organizations.

This important part of party work is also reflected in the book. The party, while directing the soviets, the trade unions, the Komsomol and other social organizations, is increasing their role in communist building and extending and strengthening its own ties with the people. In this it employs chiefly the method of persuaion and ideological influence, closely combining organizational work with the education of the masses.

The book under review is addressed to party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, Communists and nonparty people who are studying questions of party building. The experience generalized in it, as well as the analysis of topical problems, is of undoubted interest to a wide circle of readers.

AUCCTU EXAMINES 1983 DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PM051649 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the AUCCTU Presidium"]

[Excerpt] On 30 October an expanded session of the AUCCTU Presidium was held to examine the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1983. Taking part in the Presidium's work were the leaders of trade union central committees and of republic and a number of kray and oblast trade union councils, and of organizations under the AUCCTU's jurisdiction.

The report was delivered by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan. The report noted that the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1983 has been elaborated in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and the targets of the 5-year plan; and with consideration for the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on basic questions of economic building, and the preliminary results of the national economy's work this year. The draft provides for the further steady progress of the national economy and its sectors and the consolidation of the country's production and economic potential.

A feature of the draft plan is the fact that it singles out the agroindustrial complex as an autonomous planning topic. Among the outlined measures for the fulfillment of the Food Program a most important place belongs to the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production and the retooling of the food industry. The machine-building sectors belonging to the complex will be developed at accelerated rates.

The draft plan outlines large-scale measures connected with the further improvement of the level of the people's prosperity. Working people's wages will increase and payments from social consumption funds will grow. High rates of construction are envisaged for housing and cultural and consumer service projects, as are measures for the growth of the production of consumer goods, the improvement of their quality and the expansion of their range.

CORRECTION TO UKRAINIAN CP PLENUM REPORT

The Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY report on the 22 October Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, published on pages R 13 and R 14 of the 29 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the subheading: "Plenum Communique Published," should be corrected as follows:

Page R 14, penultimate paragraph, from end of line one should read: ...Central Committee, as candidate member of the.... (inserting omitted word "candidate").

BRIEFS

ORDER OF LENIN AWARDED -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of Lenin to Vasiliy Filimonovich Shauro, head of the Cultural Department of the CPSU Central Committee, for services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Nov 82 LD]

SUPREME SOVIET NOTES ENERGY SECTOR SHORTCOMINGS

PM051615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Special correspondent A. Ivakhnov report under the rubric "Before the USSR Supreme Soviet Session": "The Country's Energy Rhythm"]

[Excerpt] What is the situation today in the fuel and energy sectors? What measures are needed to give the country more electricity, coal, oil and gas? Making a preliminary examination of the indicators of the plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1983, the deputies -- members of the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- devoted special attention to energy problems. Sessions of the preparatory commission for the fuel and energy industry, metallurgy and geology were devoted to these questions.

In the course of the year the deputies and specialists have studied the state of affairs locally, participated in resolving the key tasks of developing the country's fuel and energy complex and read working people's letters on these questions addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The purpose of these sessions was to discuss unresolved problems and draw up recommendations on elaborating next year's state plan so that -- proceeding, of course, from the existing potential -- not one of these problems is overlooked.

The sessions were conducted by G.P. Bogomyakov, commission chairman and first secretary of Tyumen [CPSU] obkom. The session which discussed questions of developing electricity generation was addressed by P.P. Falaleyev, USSR first deputy minister of power and electrification; A.A. Troitskiy, chief of the USSR Gosplan Power and Electrification Department; V.I. Dobrokhotov, chief of the Power and Electrical Engineering Department of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and I.A. Bludov, deputy chief of the Heavy Industry Finance Administration of the USSR Ministry of Finance.

The speakers pointed out that enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification are consistently building up the country's energy potential. Electricity generation is expected to increase by 34 billion kilowatt-hours this year. At the same time, consumers in a number of parts of the country have power limited and sometimes even cut off, particularly in the fall and winter work period. For these reasons the targets for production of chemical products, mineral fertilizers, ferrous and nonferrous metals and machine-building output are sometimes underfulfilled. Thus, last winter the electricity supply was under strain in parts of Siberia and Kazakhstan. The low quality of power supplies also harms the national economy, the reasons for this situation are well known. Owing to unfavorable climatic conditions, the necessary amount of water could not be accumulated in a number of reservoirs, and in Central Asia a sizeable proportion of those stocks had to be used for irrigation. In order to compensate for the electricity not supplied by hydroelectric power stations, we had to abandon preventive repair work at many thermal stations so that they could work at full capacity.

Owing to laggard construction and installation work and a shortage of the necessary equipment and materials, large new capacities at thermal and nuclear power stations were not on schedule.

Responsible workers of ministries and departments and deputies -- commission members -- pointed out in their speeches that far from all the shortcomings in the sector's work are associated with weather or any other objective conditions.

In particular, Deputy Ye. T. Mitrin drew the commission members' attention to the lag in achieving the plan for commissioning new GES and AES capacities. Energy construction sites are not supplied smoothly with materials, equipment is delivered to them belatedly, and part of this equipment requires serious alteration. The work of contract organizations which fail to observe the planned construction rate -- even in the construction of nuclear stations, which permit considerable fuel resource savings -- deserves censure.

The deputies who spoke -- in particular Sh.R. Abdurashitov -- pointed out that in order to strengthen the stability of cadres with high qualifications, the ministry must take steps to activate the construction of housing, schools, kindergartens and other social and domestic projects. Deputy B.I. Kolesnikov suggested that the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification be released from targets for the construction of nonenergy projects so that it can concentrate all its efforts on fulfilling plans for the development of power generation.

Matters in the sector are not going well in terms of the fulfillment of state scientific and technical programs -- for example, those providing for the creation of special movable power station equipment: steam and gas plants, large-capacity gas turbines and so forth. Construction of the 1,500-kilowatt DC power transmission line from Ekibastuz to the center and of the first two sections of an experimental 1,150-kilowatt AC line is being held up.

The session padi special attention to the fact that the repair of power plants is being delayed while there is an electricity shortage, and repeat repairs have to be carried out owing to the low quality of this work. New projects take too long to reach their planned capacity. As a result the country fails to obtain a certain amount of electricity. The USSR Gosplan is recommended to analyze all such instances and take steps to ensure that all power stations operate at maximum capacity.

Deputy B.I. Kolesnikov touched in his speech on one of the most urgent questions -- that of saving electricity. Work on saving it and propagandizing the need for it in the national economy are still poorly organized, as a result of which a whole series of industrial ministries have failed to achieve the planned indicators. There are large heat losses in apartment blocks due to imperfect construction designs, there is overconsumption of electricity for domestic needs, and lights are constantly being switched on needlessly in apartments. The deputy voiced his opinion on the expediency of introducing new tariffs for the use of electricity and a guideline for the necessary minimum consumption per resident. If you overconsume electricity, you will pay for the excess according to a higher tariff.

The commission's second session -- it must be pointed out that the deputies here were particularly active -- was devoted to the work of our fuel sectors. It was addressed by A.M. Lalayants, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.I. Kremnev, first deputy minister of the petroleum industry; V.K. Laptev, deputy minister of the gas industry; G.I. Norzhdikhin, USSR deputy minister of the coal industry; V.P. Yunitskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR State Standards Committee; Ye.P. Zhevago, deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab; and G.S. Voronchuk, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Finance Heavy Industry Finance Administration.

It was pointed out that the fuel sectors are continuing to increase extraction of all types of fuel. In the coal industry the proportion being extracted by the open cut method is increasing and in 1983 will reach 40 percent. Oil extraction is increasing, and the coefficient of casinghead gas use is improving. The implementation of the large-scale program drawn up on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative for the accelerated development of the gas industry, the outstripping of plans for the construction of a number of projects in the system of main gas pipelines from West Siberia to the country's European regions, and the creation of a mighty gasfield on the Urengoy deposit are of fundamental significance for improving fuel supplies for the national economy. The gas extraction plan is being overfulfilled, and the volumes of gas deliveries to the national economy are higher than provided for in the 5-year plan. Nevertheless, there are still rich reserves in these sectors, too, for improving the country's fuel balance. Thus, projects for the collection and processing of casinghead gases are not being constructed at a fast enough pace, as a result of which a vast quantity of this valuable kind of chemical raw material is burned off in flares year after year. Gas condensate deposits are being opened up slowly in Siberia, where not a single working well has yet been commissioned. The commissioning of a condensate pipeline in Surgut has been delayed.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES KUSTANAY OBLAST WORKERS

LD061626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Agriculture workers on Kustanay Oblast have considerably overfulfilled their socialist obligations for sale of grain crops to the state, delivering 4,261,000 tons of grain crops, including 3 million tons of wheat. The Kustanay grain-crop growers were congratulated on this labor victory by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. His message say that news that Kustanay Oblast has fulfilled its high socialist pledges for the sale of grain crops to the state has been welcomed at the CPSU Central Committee with great satisfaction. The success of the oblast farmers is the result of the purposeful activity of the oblast party organisation in developing grain-crop production the wide introduction of a scientifically based soil-protective system of cultivation, the increased skill of machine operators and specialists and the selfless toil of all workers of agriculture and other spheres of the agroindustrial complex.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed cordial gratitude to the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers; machine operators; farm managers and specialists; soldiers of the Soviet Army who took part in the harvest; scientists; workers in procurement and transport organizations; in party, trade union and Komsomol organs; and all workers of the oblast for achieving high results in the struggle for grain. I am confident, the message stresses, that the Communists and rural toilers of the oblast will develop with even greater energy the struggle to implement the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum and of the country's Food Program for fuller utilization of existing reserves and possibilities, for raising standards of cultivation and productivity of livestock farming, and will ensure the steady increase of production of grain crops, meat and other produce of the fields and farms and the growth by the possible means of the efficiency of agriculture.

Comrade Brezhnev wished the working people of Kustanay Oblast success in fulfilling their plans in all branches of the national economy, in welcoming worthily the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and in achieving new successes in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

STAVROPOL KRAY MEETS GOALS; PRAISED BY BREZHNEV

LD051432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Fieldworkers in Stavropol Kray have successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges for sale of grain, sunflowers and sugar beet to the state. The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that the procurement points has received 1.9 million tons of grain, more than 900,000 tons of sugar beets and 220,000 tons of sunflowers, and other agricultural crops.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated all the workers of the kray on this remarkable labor victory. The greetings stress that the success achieved proves that even in exceptionally difficult weather conditions by persistently introducing scientifically-based farming systems it is possible to diminish the ruinous effort of drought and to obtain steadily good harvests. Comrade Brezhnev called the fulfillment of socialist pledges by Stavropol workers a reasonable beginning to implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum on the country's Food Program. He expressed confidence that workers in the countryside will complete all fieldwork in an organized manner, lay a solid foundation for the harvest of the 3d year of the 5-year plan period, successfully carry out wintering of the cattle and ensure planned production and sales of all kinds of agricultural produce.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished the Stavropol workers new achievements in solving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress concerning enhancing of the efficiency of all sectors of the economy as a worthy welcome to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Further Report

LD070258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] The country's CSA has reported that the field workers of Stavropol Kray raised a good harvest of grain, sunflowers, sugar beets, potatoes and several other agricultural crops. Havesting was conducted in an organized manner. Procurement points and processing enterprises have received 1.9 million tons of grain, 961,000 tons of sugar beets, 220,000 tons of sunflowers, 48,000 tons of potatoes and 23,000 tons of cucurbits. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have ensured their grain seed requirements. Sales to the state of grain and other products continue.

AKTYUBINSK GRAIN SALES EXCEED PLAN LEVELS

LD070300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that farmers in Aktyubinsk Oblast have successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges for sales of grain to the state. A figure of 1,013,000 tons of grain has reached the procurement points and processing enterprises, which is 291,000 tons above the plan. The plans for sale of wheat and millet have been overfulfilled. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast have provided themselves with sufficient grain seeds for next year's harvest. Sale of grain to the state is continuing.

WAYS TO AVOID FOREIGN GRAIN PURCHASES DESCRIBED

PM081055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Preparing Next Year's Harvest"]

[Excerpt] Increasing grain production is a key task in the implementation of the Food Program. Much work is underway in agriculture in order to avoid grain purchases from abroad in the future and fully supply the population's growing demands. Scientifically substantiated zonal systems of arable farming should help ensure this. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture in conjunction with the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences has done some work: Such systems have now been approved and are being introduced in 68 oblasts, drays and republics. But it must be noted that in a number of parts of the country there are unjustified delays in this matter. Economic organs and scientific institutions, with the assistance of local soviets, should do their utmost to concentrate and pool their efforts so as to ensure that scientifically substantiated systems of arable farming are adopted everywhere and introduced consistently as early as next year.

Success in the application of scientifically substantiated systems, experts believe, depends on certain key factors. Chief among these is the assimilation and observance of correct crop rotations. These have now been introduced over 202 million hectares in the country. That figure is impressive in itself. But it must not be forgotten that this is only 89 percent of the arable area. And these crop rotations have not been assimilated fully -- only over 163 million hectares.

Local economic and soviet organs in the Ukraine formulate the task correctly: to take stock of the crop rotations adopted everywhere, make amendments to the structure of the sowings where necessary, optimize the extent of the fallow area and extend sowings of pulses, alfalfa and other crops which increase soil fertility. This way of organizing things will probably produce results in a number of other republics too.

Progressive methods of soil cultivation have recently been acquiring increasing significance for the stabilization of grain production and of arable farming in general. This year the area where the moldboardless method of cultivation was used increased by 4 million to 44 million hectares. A number of regions plan to extend the use of soil protection measures next year taking account of the experience accumulated and the availability of machinery. The main delaying factors are the conservatism of specialists in a number of places and -- most important -- a shortage of the necessary machinery. Here the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building is in debt to the farmers.

Preparing a reliable future harvest means doing thorough, knowledgeable work with seed. It is known that well-organized seed production ensures an increase in yield of up to 20 percent without additional expenditure. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have now provided themselves fully with seed and perennial grasses will be met. The laying-in of seed for state resources is now proceeding more actively.

That applies to the country as a whole. But there are still regions where farms are not fully supplied with seed. Local soviets and economic organs must adopt resolute, effective measures to ensure that work with seed is organized in an exemplary manner everywhere and that in the third year of the 5-year plan the spring-sown fields are sown with seed of the best high-reproduction, high-quality varieties.

SHORTCOMINGS IN IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION CITED

PM051549 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Communist Conviction"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Armed Forces have amassed a great deal of experience in the ideological tempering of personnel. In conformity with the decisions of the 26th party congress and the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on 26 April 1979, measures have been undertaken to reorganize a number of areas of ideological activity in the Army and Navy. There has been a growth of interest among all categories of service personnel in Marxist-Leninist theory and in the study of party decisions, the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and topical questions of communist building. The measures being organized to assist political studies are now of a more considered nature. The political training of military cadres and conscripts is increasingly being related to the tasks which the armed forces have to face. The propaganda and agitation work carried out among the soldiers and sailors has become more militant.

All of this has a most positive influence on the further enhancement of communist conviction in Soviet servicemen. At the same time, however, as was noted at the sixth all-army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations, there are still shortcomings in ideological education work. In some places little concern is shown for ensuring that the content of the ideological measures takes greater account of the characteristics of all the categories of servicemen, and that the ideological education work propagandizes models of exemplary fulfillment of military duty, unmasks that which is contrary to communist ethics and mobilizes public opinion against indiscipline, non-regulation mutual relationships and other antisocial phenomena.

Commanding officers, political organs and Komsomol and party organizations are called upon to combat resolutely the existing shortcomings in ideological education work and to seek persistently to make it more effective and responsive. At the heart of this work was and remains the inculcation in Soviet soldiers of a scientific world outlook, selfless devotion to communist ideals, love for the socialist fatherland and proletarian internationalism. The issues of the deep study and untiring fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, of patriotic and international education and of accessible propaganda concerning the historic advantages and gains of real socialism are what must be found today at the center of all ideological work in the Army and Navy.

At the same time, it is necessary to wage a constant offensive against class enemies, unmask the reactionary essence and aggressive policy of imperialism, and primarily American imperialism, and resolutely repulse its subversive acts and ideological sabotage against the Soviet Union -- which was the subject of detailed discussion at the all-union scientific and practical conference recently held in Tallinn. It is important to reveal by argument in a way that is easy to understand all the complexity and acuteness of present-day international affairs and the military and political situation in the world. Ideological education work in the Army and Navy must promote an increase in the revolutionary vigilance of Soviet soldiers, the fostering of hatred of socialism's enemies and the readiness to fulfill worthily one's patriotic and internationalist duty.

The work of commanding officers, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations in the formation of communist conviction must provide the soldiers with a clear understanding of Lenin's ideas on the defense of the socialist fatherland, the historic calling of the Soviet Armed Forces and their glorious traditions. This work should take fuller account of the greater demands on the personnel's moral, political and psychological training and on the increased discipline and organization of the Army and Navy.

The profound content of the work of forming communist conviction within the soldier must be accompanied by the improvement of its forms and methods. It is essential to rid ourselves completely of verbose chatter, propagandist cliches and the mechanical repetition of truisms. The CPSU Central Committee's demands that a lively, credible and convincing discussion be carried out with people, that the high scientific standards of propaganda and agitation be ensured and their efficiency, specificity and military be stepped up -- these demands are binding on Army and Navy ideological workers, who are called upon to consolidate unceasingly the communist conviction of Soviet soldiers.

Communist ideological content and conviction are what lie at the core of the Soviet military character, which has helped and continues to help the armed defenders of the motherland to find within themselves the strength to overcome any difficulties of service and to seek without fail the fulfillment of the tasks set. This is corroborated in convincing fashion by today's intense labor by Army and Navy personnel, by their selfless struggle for a further increase in the combat readiness of the units, subunits and ships and for the successful resolution of combat training tasks in the final exercises, and by the great intensity of competition to greet in a worthy fashion the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Soviet soldiers, reared and tempered by Lenin's party, are strong in their devotion to its cause and its ideas. Their deep communist conviction and political consciousness are a reliable base for the further consolidation of the might of the Soviet Armed Forces, which are vigilantly guarding the motherland and socialism's gains.

ADMIRAL SOROKIN ON PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP IN ARMY

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[TASS-attributed article by Adm A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "Army of Friendship of the Peoples"]

[Text] The Soviet peoples' fraternal friendship is the highest type of relations among our country's nations and ethnic groups. These relations are characterized by genuine equality of rights and mutual respect, by sincere trust and fraternal closeness. Founded on the unity of the social system, the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and the commonality of fundamental interests and aims, the relations of fraternal friendship are expressed in the close all-around cooperation of the peoples and nations, and in their constant and selfless readiness to come to each other's assistance.

The friendship of the peoples makes it possible to make the most expedient use of material, spiritual and human resources. It is one of the driving forces of our society and constitutes an inexhaustible source of its invincibility.

The friendship of the peoples plays an exceptionally great role in the armed defense of the socialist homeland, in the struggle to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear conflagration and for lasting peace on earth. V.I. Lenin emphasized that the peoples which have embarked on the path of socialist development must without fail remain closely allied, otherwise the capitalists will smother us one by one.

The friendship and unity of the USSR's peoples is a mighty factor in the building of the Soviet Armed Forces and in their successful fulfillment of their historic purpose. They are strengthening the combat potential of the army and navy, and enhancing the servicemen's responsibility for constant readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor and to fulfill their international duty. The more complex the tasks of ensuring the security of the country and of our friends and allies, and the more acute the problem of preventing thermonuclear catastrophe, the greater the role and significance of fraternal relations and close unity among our country's peoples.

Relations of the peoples' friendship manifest themselves particularly clearly and are tempered most strongly in the struggle for the motherland's freedom and independence, and against the enemies of peace, democracy and socialism. We are given evidence of this by the heroic history of the defense of socialism's gains, by the combat path, and everyday military life of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Fraternal friendship permeates all aspects of army and navy life and activity, their nature and purpose, their relations with the socialist states' armies and with the working people of all countries. This is precisely why the USSR Armed Forces are perceived by Soviet people, and by all progressive mankind, as none other than the army of the friendship of the peoples. This was how Vladimir Ilich Lenin pictured and created them. This is how the Communist Party is constantly developing and strengthening them.

As the army of the friendship of the peoples the Soviet Armed Forces are distinguished, above all, by the fact that they are the flesh and blood of their people, live with the same thoughts as them and are resolving a common task -- creating communism. The Army and Navy protect against enemies the life, freedom and independence of the working masses', all classes and social groups and all the nations and ethnic groups inhabiting our motnerland. They take an active part in resolving tasks of economic and social development and are a school of education, a school of courage for youths.

The USSR Armed Forces have fulfilled, and are fulfilling, their international duty with honor. They won the love and respect of the peoples of Europe and Asia by their liberation mission. As a result of which many countries were delivered from Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism during World War II. Today too, the Soviet Army and Navy, in single formation with the socialist community countries' armies, are reliably defending socialism's great gains, peace and the peoples' security.

As the army of the friendship of the peoples, the Soviet Armed Forces are characterized not only by their purpose. This is convincingly evidenced by the sources of their combat might, by the multinational composition of fighters and commanders. The Red Army and Navy were created and strengthened by all the peoples of the young Soviet Republic. The workers and peasants of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Transcaucasia and other parts of the country forged weapons, supplied the Army with bread and sent their best representatives into it.

Whereas the czarist autocracy, by not entrusting weapons to many peoples, deprived almost 40 nationalities in the Russian empire of the right to serve in the Army and Navy, Soviet power announced in its decree that...."everyone who is prepared to give his energy and his life to defend the gains of the October Revolution, the power of the soviets and socialism enters the Red Army." The Red Army was formed on a class basis, exclusively from representatives of the working class and the labor peasantry of all nationalities as a unified battle-worthy organism.

In the Civil War years, the majority of Red Army units and formations were multinational collectives. This formation principle has stood the test of time. It is still being used successfully today.

The truly fraternal relations of the multinational personnel of units, ships, formations and groupings are most convincingly evidenced by the Great Patriotic War years and the successful resolution of combat tasks. Thus, servicemen of more than 30 nationalities fought, for example, in the ranks of the defenders of Brest fortress, who fulfilled their military duty to the end and astounded mankind with their selflessness. At the time of the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Stalingrad, which signaled the fundamental turning point in the Great Patriotic War, it must be emphasized that the victory on the great Russian river was essentially won by representatives of all the USSR's peoples.

In the fire of the battles for the motherland of October, the relations of fraternal friendship and indissoluble sociopolitical and ideological unity among servicemen of all our country's nationalities withstood very severe tests and were tempered still further.

Today the land of the soviets is in the prime of its creative strength. A developed socialist society has been built in the USSR, in which mature social relations have been established. The task of equalizing the levels of economic development in the Soviet republic has on the whole been resolved, the legal and actual equality of all nations and ethnic groups has been ensured, and a new historic community of people -- the Soviet people -- has been formed. All this could not but affect the USSR Armed Forces. All the features of developed socialism have now been reflected in them. Their combat potential is now characterized as a strong fusion of a high degree of technical equipment, military skill and indestructible morale.

Every military collective in the Army and Navy is a multinational and united family, successfully resolving great and complex tasks. The personnel are profoundly aware of the extreme tension and growing danger of the international situation being created by reactionary U.S. circles and their accomplices. They give their undivided support to the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and are persistently improving their military skill.

The speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the conference of leading staff of the Soviet Army and Navy, was an event of tremendous significance for the USSR Armed Forces. Soviet servicemen perceived his speech as a multifaceted and and concrete program for enhancing the combat might and combat readiness of the USSR Armed Forces. "The times now are such," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "that the level of Army and Navy combat readiness must be still higher. It is necessary to tackle the improvement of combat readiness constantly, with exceptional responsibility, proceeding from the growing demands."

Commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations and the personnel of units and ships are outlining specific measures to implement the tasks set by our party. Here special concern is shown for strengthening party political work and for the high morale of servicemen.

Following Lenin's behests and the principles of a truly popular nationalities policy, the Communist Party and the Soviet state display constant concern for strengthening the people's friendship and unity. This task is also being resolved successfully in the armed forces.

The socioclass, demographic, national and other processes inherent in our society are taken into account when forming troops and naval forces and enrolling young people into military schools. Every USSR citizen, for whom the defense of the homeland is a sacred duty, has identical rights to the acquisition of military knowledge and to advancement in service. Commanders, political organs, and party and Komosol organizations are stepping up their efforts to improve the efficiency and quality of servicemen's international education. The great work which is being done in this direction, the joint activity of servicemen of different nationalities in defending socialism's gains, regulation relationships among servicemen, their everyday life and leisure and social activity constitute a splendid university of the friendship of the Soviet peoples.

The patronage exercised by union and autonomous republics over corresponding units, ships and formations makes a big contribution to this cause. Mutual exchanges of delegations, close attention to one another's successes, meetings of servicemen with foremost production workers, scientific and cultural figures and much else actively influence the shaping of servicemen-patriots and internationalists.

Personnel are educated in the spirit of friendship of the peoples and socialist internationalism with regard to the fact that the Soviet Armed Forces belong to the Warsaw Pact Organization.

Commanders and political organs show constant concern for the Soviet servicemen's profound understanding of the commonality of the aims and purpose of the fraternal socialist armies, reveal the dependence of overall success in defending socialism's gains on close cooperation among the allied troops and naval forces; and improve the skills of joint operations not only in groupings, formations and units of a coalition composition but also in subunits, crews and teams. The fact that this work is conducted successfully and purposefully was convincingly shown by the Shield-82 exercises held recently on the territory of Bulgaria.

Soviet servicemen are greeting the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation closely rallied around their dear Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. They are infinitely devoted to their people and to the ideals of communism and peace. Fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions at the conference of Soviet Army and Navy leading staff, the personnel of the USSR Armed Forces are persistently improving their military skill and are constantly ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.